The Weekly Post.

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THE VAGABOND.

BY WILBUR MORGAN.

Out in the night he's lying,
A wayfarer old and dying,
And swiftly are snowflakes flying,
To weave him a coverlet warm.

Through the darksome gloom he's hearing
The songs that were so endearing,
Before he went with the erring
Out into that furious storm.

Ah, list to the wild winds blowing,
With means of pity bestowing,
On the vagrant 'mid the snowing,
A coverlet fleecy and warm.

No friendship are humans showing,
No prayer for his life upflowing,
And yet the vagrant is going
From earth in a furious storm.

Out in the night he is lying,
A vagabond slowly dying,
While drifting snowflakes are trying
To weave him a coverlet warm.

A NIGHT OF ALARM.

My sister Julia was very courageous. In our youth the country was wilder than now; but it might be said of her that she was not brought up in the woods to be scared by an owl. She would traverse the most unfrequented paths, wondering at my timidity.

There was nothing masculine, however, in Julia's appearance; she was simply a sweet joyous child, with an absence of fear in her character, and a consequent clearness of perception in all cases of supposed or actual danger.

When I was sixteen and Julia was eighteen my father hired a laborer named Hans Schmidth a Hessian, who had been in the British service, and who, at the close of the war, had deserted from his regiment.

He was a powerful man, with a heavy, imbruted countenance, and both Julia and myself were struck, at the very first, with an intuitive dread of him. The feeling in Julia hardly took the character of fear, but was one rather of the most intense loathing.

One evening she read a horrible murder that thrilled her blood, and upon turning her eyes from the paper they encountered those of Hans Schmidt. There was something terrible in that glance, and from that moment, she resolved that the villain should be turned away.

As her wishes and opinions were always of much weight with her father, he took her advice and gave Hans his discharge.

Soon after this Julia and I were left alone in the house, both father and mother being absent on a visit until the following day, and we happened to be without a servant at the time, for we kept more than one.

At night we went to bed, and had partly disrobed, when Julia turned hastily to the window.

"I declare," she said, "the evening is so pleasant that it is a pity to remain in-doors. I don't feel a bit sleepy; let's go down on the lawn!"

We descended the stairs. How little I imagined what was in Julia's heart! Harry Irving came up just as we reached the lawn. He was only casually passing the house.

Julia engaged him in conversation and he joined us.

"Where are Tom and Edgar and Will?" she asked.

"Oh," replied Harry, "they are over to my uncle's. They will be coming back soon."

The three young men soon appeared upon the road, and to my surprise, Julia arose at their approach and called us aside from the door.

"Now, Mary, you need not be nervous," she said. "Keep quiet and do not speak above your breath. There is a man under our bed—there, there!" and she clasped her hand over my mouth—"a man under our bed, and the young Irvings are going to secure him."

They all provided themselves with big sticks, and then, guided by Julia, ascended the stairs.

As to myself, I could not follow them, but remained trembling and leaned upon the doorsteps. Never did I experience a greater sense of relief than when the assailing party descended, looking partly ashamed and partly amused, having found nothing to justify their sudden armament.

Julia was in agony of mortification and wept piteously; for although but half convinced that her apprehensions had been groundless, the idea that she, who never till now feared anything, had placed herself so ludicrously in the eyes of those men, was insupportable.

The man, she said, must have taken the alarm and fled out the back door, for she could not have been so deceived.

Our young friends, more in pity for her mortification than from any belief in the reality of the night intruder, offered to remain in the vicinity till morning; but she would not listen to the proposition, and they took their departure.

I was sorry to see them go, and watched their forms till they were out of sight, for the affairs of the evening had almost frightened me into hysterics.

Julia, however, at once rushed to the room, and, flinging herself on the bed, continued bitterly weeping. She had exhibited herself in a character which she despised, and "her man under the bed" would be the talk of the neighborhood.

I followed her, but neither of us could sleep. The clock on the mantel struck eleven, and then "tick, tick, tick," it went on for the next dreary hour. Julia at length ceased weeping and lay in thought, only an occasional sigh betraying her wakefulness.

Again the clock struck, but it had not reached the final stroke when Julia, leaping out of bed, flung herself upon an immense chest at the further end of the room.

"Oh, Mary!" she cried, "quick! quick! He is here! I can not hold the lid! He will get out!"

There was indeed some living thing inside the chest; for, in spite of Julia's weight, the lid was lifted, and then, as the instinct of self-preservation overcome my terror, I sprang quickly to her assistance.

Whom or what had we caught? Imagine yourself holding down the lid of a showman's box, with a boa constrictor writhing beneath; or keeping a cage top in its place by your weight alone, with a hyena struggling to tear his way out and devour you.

But we were not long in suspense. Horrid execrations, half German, half English, chilled our very hearts, and we knew that there, in the midnight, only the lid of an old chest was between ourselves and Hans Schmidt!

At times it started up, and once or twice his fingers were caught in the opening. Then, finding our combined weight too much for his strength, it would become evident that he was endeavoring to force out an end of the chest. But he could not work to advantage. Cramped within such limits, his giant power of muscle was not wholly available. He could neither kick nor strike with full force, and hence his chief hope rested on his ability to lift us up, lid and all.

Even then, in the absolute terror that might have been supposed to possess her, a queer feeling of exultation sprang upon Julia's heart.

"I was right, Mary," she cried. "They won't call me a fool now. I shan't be ashamed to see Harry Irving."

Poor Julia! Under the circumstances the idea was really ludicrous; but nature will everywhere assert itself, and Julia hated a coward.

Thump! thump! thump! Lid and side and end alternately felt the cramped, powerful blows. Then came the straining lift, and Julia cheered me when the cover shook and rose and trembled.

"He can't get out, Mary. We are safe. Only just keep your full weight on the lid, and don't be nervous either. It is almost morning."

She knew it was not one o'clock. But one o'clock came How I wished it was five! And two o'clock came, and three and four, and we hoped that our prisoner had yielded to his fate, which must now appear to him inevitable.

A small aperture at one end of the chest, where there was a fracture in the wood, supplied him with air, and hence we could not hope that he would become weak through suffocation. He was evidently resting from the very necessity of the case, for his exertions had been prodigious.

There was a faint streak of morning in the sky, and there upon the chest we sat and watched for the gleam to broaden.

Suddenly there was a tremendous struggle beneath us, as if the ruffian had concentrated all his energies in a final struggle. At my end of the chest there was a crash, and the German's feet protruded through the aperture that he had forced in the boards.

So horrible now appeared our position that I uttered a scream such as I do not think I ever at any other time could have had the power to imitate. To get off the lid in order to defeat the movement through the chest end would instantly have been our destruction; therefore, still bearing our weight on the chest, we caught at the projecting feet. In doing this, however, we partially lost our balance, and the sudden bracing up of the muscular shape below so forced open the lid that the head, arms and shoulders of Hans Schmidt were thrust forth; and with a fearful clutch he seized Julia by the throat.

Just then a heavy crash was heard at the door below, the foot tramps springing towards us as if some one was tearing up the staircase with the full conviction that this was an hour of need. The dim daybreak hardly revealed his identity, but I had a faint perception that Harry Irving had come to us in our hour of peril.

Sometime in the morning I found myself in bed with Julia and several of the neighbors standing about me. Julia clasped me in her arms and cried:

"We are safe, Mary. Harry Irving was near the house all night. He returned after seeming to go home. The least scream he would have heard, as he at last heard yours. But I'm glad you did not scream before, as now we have had an experience and know what we can do.

Hans Schmidt had decided upon the chest as a much safer hiding place than that in which Julia had first discovered him.

Upon the morning on which Harry Irving stunned and secured the ruffian in our room the officers of justice were searching for the old Hessian scoundrel as a supposed murderer, and he was soon afterwards convicted and hung.

Julia became the wife of Harry Irving, and a most excellent wife she was. Magnanimous and unrevengeful, she was perhaps the only person who felt no gratification at the fate of Hans Schmidt, but rather a pity for the ignorance which had steeped him in crime.

FASHION NOTES.

Velvet, for outdoor costumes and for dinner and evening dresses, has retained its popularity amid all the new and rich materials which have been recently imported. It is worn with dolmans, or cloaks, trimmed to match the skirts, for outdoor wear; and with lace, ribbon and fringe for indoor wear.

A costume with a long plain skirt has a cloak with long scarf points; the trimming is of jet, chantilly lace, and ribbon bows on the sides and at the back. A velvet dolman, to be worn over velvet or any other dress, is richly trimmed with ostrich feather trimming, and edged with a very handsome new silk guipure.

Still another cloak, also in the dolman form, with the front composed of long square tabs which extend to the knee, is trimmed with crimped marabout, which is as beautiful as feather trimming.

Where the velvet jacket is worn it is generally trimmed with a great deal of heavy braid, and an edging of expensive fur, the braid is put on in imitation of the military jackets known as hussar, and for young girls is very becoming.

Besides black velvet costumes, there are the combinations so fashionable this year of colored velvet, with silk matelasse, or any of the new woolen goods in corresponding shades. Gray velvet is worn with an overdress of gray mixed goods; green velvet with an overdress of ladies' cloth; and there are many other shades which may be tastefully combined. In these dresses the underskirt is of velvet, with alternate flounces of velvet and silk, the silk also being used in the finish of the overdress.

Thibet cloth is very handsome and appropriate for overdresses in this style. Black Thibet cloth is worn over black velvet, or in such combination as the following: A long underskirt of black velvet, untrimmed; a polonaise of dark blue Thibet cloth. The edge of the polonaise is trimmed with seven rows of galloon, and below this an edging of fur. In front the polonaise is lapped over on one side, and this side is finished with galloon and fur like the bottom of the polonaise; this trimming also being carried over the shoulder and down the belt. Chains of black wood, highly polished, support the large pocket on the right side, which is also trimmed with galloon and fur, and finished with handsome tassels.

Fur has always been a favorite and appropriate material for trimming velvet garments: Light furs are used extensively this season for full dress. Of these silver fox, gray fox, chinchilla and a few of the less expensive light colored furs are most used. Russian sable is of all furs the richest, and it is, because of its rarity, considered the most elegant. Lately it has been used by Paris dressmakers as a trimming. For instance, a very rich silk dress of seal brown has alternate rows of silk shell-ruches and sable on the underdress; and the overdress and cuirass waist are trimmed with fur; it is slightly inappropriate, but its richness partly excused this fault.

Seal is one of the few skins which is not used for trimming. This fur seems likely to become a rarity because of its excessive popularity. Seal sacques are worn longer, and are cut more closely to the figure. Very handsome sacques can be purchased from $125 to $200, although they are to be had as low as $75. Muffs cost from $25 to $80.

Women who wish to be well dressed must give particular attention to the selection of their gloves and shoes. Gloves are now made with stitching on the back of the hand. As many as six rows are used in some styles. Heavy gloves in dogskin lined with fur are also imported; but for full dress the long-wristed kid glove in light tints is the most appropriate. The dark colors so much worn in dress material seem to demand gloves of light, neutral tints, and undressed white kid has been very much used. For evening wear eight, ten or twelve buttons are fashionable.

Boots, in which the material of the dress is used, or something to match it in color, are made by our fashionable shoemakers, the heel and tip being of kid. Slippers with high Louis XV. heels and pointed toes, on which nestle coquetish bows of blue and pink or scarlet and black ribbon, are worn with the dressy silk stockings, which come in bewildering varieties, and for which prices which are also bewildering are asked.

VARIETIES.

A NEW name for tight boots—a corn crib.

A BAD habit to get into—a coat that is not paid for.

SOFT hearts often harden, but soft heads never change.

WHEN is a horse not worth a shilling? When it is worth less (worthless.)

WHAT requires more philosophy than taking things as they come? Parting with things as they go.

WHY should Maas, of Kellogg's opera troupe, be a good sailor? Because he's at home on the high C's.

WHAT is mind? No matter. What is matter? Never mind. But what is mind? Oh it's immaterial.

YOU should never tell a man that he lies. Simply remark that he is guilty of heterophemy and drop the subject—if he'll let you.

IT is a great comfort to bald-headed men in these red-hot, star-spangled, centennial days to reflect that the eagle too, is bald-headed.

"MY native city has treated me badly," said a drunken vegabond, "but I love her still." "Probably," replied a gentleman, "her *still* is all that you do love."

JAPANESE officials commit suicide when found guilty of theft or embezzlement. American officials retire to their farms and receive the congratulations of friends.

"YOU haven't opened your mouth during the whole session," said an M. P. to a fellow member. "Oh yes, I have," was the reply; "I yawned through the whole of your speech."

A DELAWARE clergyman was the victim of a donation party the other night, and the next day he had to exchange a peck of beans for something to eat, or go without food all day.

"A POCKET burglar alarm is among the recent patents."—Ex. We would like to try one of them if somebody would contribute enough to make it an object to the burglar.—Easton Free Press.

A BROOKLYN man, who had the toes of one foot cut off by a horse car, sued the company for $5,000 damages—$1,000 per toe. The company denied responsibility in toto, but the jury awarded the plaintiff $500 as a memento of the affair.

"IT is a settled principle, your honor," said an eminent lawyer, "that causes always produce effects." "They always do for the lawyers," responded the judge; "but I've sometimes known a cause to deprive a client of all his effects."

LITTLE Willie having hunted in all the corners for his shoes, at last appears to give them up, and climbing on a chair, betakes himself to a big book on a side table. Mother says to him: "What is darling doing with the book?" "It ith the dictionary; papa lookth in the dictionary for things, and I'm looking in it to see if I can find my shoes."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

M. C. KERR ELECTED SPEAKER.

The Other Caucus Nominees Also Elected.

Death of Vice President Wilson Announced in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1875.

An immense crowd was present to witness the opening proceedings of Congress every available space being occupied the majority of them directly or indirectly interested in places and emoluments which the changes of political parties in the House offers.

THE SENATE.

The Senate was called to order promptly at twelve by Hon. T. W. Ferry, of Michigan, President pro tem.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chaplain, offered a prayer, in which he invoked the Divine blessing on the President of the United States, Congress, and upon the whole nation, and referred to the deaths occurring since the last session.

NEW SENATOR SWORN IN.

Mr. COOPER (Tenn.) presented the credentials of David M. Key, appointed United States Senator in place of Andrew Johnson, deceased, and he was sworn in.

USUAL COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT APPOINTED.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of two Senators to join such a committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to inform the President that a quorum of the two Houses had assembled, and Congress was ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make. The motion was agreed to and the Chair appointed Messrs. Anthony and Thurman as such committee. At 12:15 a recess was taken for half an hour.

DEATH OF VICE PRESIDENT WILSON ANNOUNCED.

On reassembling, Mr. Boutwell announced the death of Vice President Wilson, and said, at an early day resolutions relating to his life, character and public services would be offered.

The mourning arranged for the funeral ceremonies of Vice President Wilson remains in place and his chair which is heavily draped was placed in the rear of that occupied by the presiding officer. Mr. Anthony said it was not probable that any message would be received from the House to-day, or if at all, it would be at a very late hour. He therefore thought the Senate might as well adjourn. He made a motion to that effect, which was agreed to and at 12:48 the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

THE HOUSE.

At twelve oclock the House was called to order by Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of the Forty-third Congress, and the hall was cleared of all not entitled to its privilege. The attendance of members is very full, nearly every seat being occupied.

Mr. McPHERSON then called the names of members by States, commencing with Maine.

In regard to the representation from the Thirty-third district of New York, the Clerk reminded the House that the person first elected had died, and the person elected to fill the vacancy had presented credentials so peculiar in form that the Clerk preferred to submit the queston to the House.

THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION.

In reference to the Louisiana delegation the Clerk said he had received two sets of certificates for the first four districts, both sets indicating the election of the same persons; that as to the Fifth district, he had received two certificates, one signed by Wm. Pitt. Kellogg, showing the election of Mr. Morey, and the other signed by John McEnery, showing the election of Mr. Spencer, and that, as Mr. Kellogg was the de facto Governor, the Clerk had acted on his certificate and had enrolled Morey. As to the Sixth district he had only received one certificate, signed by Governor Kellogg, and he acted on that.

The call being concluded, the Clerk announced that 256 members had answered to their names. The absentees are Dobbins, of New Jersey; Egbert, of Pennsylvania (who had returned home this morning on account of death in his family); Stevens, of Georgia, and Oliver, of Iowa; these, with the two vacancies from the Thirty-third district of New York and the Fourth district of Illinois, make 292 members of which the House is composed.

NOMINATIONS FOR SPEAKER.

Mr. LAMAR moved that the House proceed to the election of Speaker. Agreed to.

Mr. LAMAR—I put in nomination for the office of Speaker of the House for the Forty-fourth Congress, Michael C. Kerr, member from the State of Indiana.

Mr. WHEELER, of New York, then nominated for the same position James G. Blaine of the State of Maine.

The Clerk asked whether there were any other nominations, and there being no response, appointed as tellers Messrs. Holman, Clymer, Danforth and Banks. The House then voted with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 283; necessary to choice, 141.

RESULT OF THE BALLOT.

M. C. Kerr	173
J. G. Blaine	106
A. S. Williams (Mich)	1
A Campbell, (Ill)	1
Wm. Anderson	1

The vote for Williams was cast by Mr. Banks and for Campbell by Mr. Anderson.

The Clerk appointed Randall and Blaine to escort the Speaker elect to the chair. As Mr. Kerr was conducted down the main aisle to the Speaker's Chair, there was considerable clapping of hands on the Democratic side of the House.

ADDRESS OF THE NEW SPEAKER.

The Speaker on taking his position said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I am heartily grateful to you for the honor which you have conferred upon me in calling me to this exalted station. I profoundly appreciate the importance and delicacy of its duties. I shall doubtless many times need your patient indulgence. I pray that you will grant it, and with nothing but kindly feelings towards every member of the House I promise that in all my official acts I will divest myself to the utmost of my ability of all personal bias, and observe complete fairness and impartiality towards all, and towards all the great and diversified interests of our country represented in this house.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE OATH.

Mr. KELLY (Penna.) as the oldest member of the House in continuous service, administered the oath of office to the Speaker.

The oath of office was then administered by the Speaker to the members beginning with those from the New England States, who, on being called, ranged themselves in the area in front of the Clerk's desk, and there, with uplifted hands, went through their part of the ceremony. What is known as the iron-clad oath was the form administered to members generally but sixty-one of the Southern members being unable to take that oath, the modified oath was administered to them.

DISCUSSION ON THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

Mr. WOOD (Ky.) objected to Mr. Morey of Louisiana and Mr. Garfield objected to Goode of Virginia. Therefore these gentlemen were not permitted to qualify. Subsequently, Mr. Wood offered a resolution referring the credentials of Morey and Spencer to the Committee on Elections with instructions to report which of them is entitled to a seat. He said he did not propose to raise the question as to who was the legal Governor of Louisiana. It was not pertinent to this inquiry to determine that question, the sole and exclusive question being as to what form of credentials the respective claimants presented.

Mr. BLAINE declared that there was no more official ground for speaking of John McEnery as Governor of Louisiana than there was for speaking of the gentleman (Wood) as Governor of New York. The Department of the Government had never recognized McEnery, and the House at its last session, by a very large vote, to which many gentlemen on the Democratic side of the House were consenting and many of them anxious that the resolution should pass, had solemnly recognized Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana and for the gentleman from New York to make a statement that the Governorship of Louisiana was still a matter of doubt or was still in suspense, was to place the House in a wrong position. He thought that the Clerk would have been perfectly justified in tearing up as waste paper the credentials signed by McEnery. He trusted that the gentleman from New York did not wish to open the whole Louisiana case on this question.

Mr. WOOD replied that the papers in the case of all the members from Louisiana were themselves a sufficient answer to the gentleman; for if there was no possible question as to who was Governor of Louisiana, why was it that all the members of that State had deemed it necessary to obtain the certificate of McEnery? They had all deemed it important to come here clothed with certificates from each of the Governors. He did not propose to raise in this inquiry the question as to who was or who was not the Governor of Louisiana. The question to be determined in the first place was whether Mr. Morey presented the credentials that entitled him to a seat on this floor.

Mr. WHEELER said he had trusted that the question as to who was Governor of Louisiana had been set at rest at least until the next general election and regretted that for a paltry advantage it should be again raised. Not only had Kellogg been recognized as the Governor of Louisiana by the President of the United States and by both Houses, but also by the people of Louisiana and by a solemn statute passed by its legislature at its extra session held last April. Besides, this man Spencer had absolutely foreclosed himself by having made himself a contestant.

Mr. FRYE—Is there on record, since the election held in 1872 in Louisiana, a single official act of McEnery except this single one of signing those certificates?

Mr. WHEELER—Not one.

Mr. WOOD remarked that the question settled last session had been confined entirely to the relations of the Legislature, not to the election of Governor.

Mr. LAMAR said that the Clerk of the House had made known to the House the existence of the controversy not only with reference to the merits of the question, but with reference to the prima facie right to a seat in the House. The House was in possession of the fact that there was such a controversy. It might be a very simple and a very intelligent question, but still it was a question of law as to whether this certificate was seized by the proper Governor or not. It had been crystalized into regular Parliamentary law that a question involving prima facie right as well as the merits of the case should be referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. BLAINE asked Mr. Lamar whether, in the history of the House, he knew of any case where credentials, or pseudo credentials of a member signed by a pretended Governor, who had never been recognized as Governor by any department of the United States, or by his own State, had been referred to the Committee. He trusted that his frind Lamar, with his well known moderation, would restrain his party from placing on record such an outrage, not only on State Rights, of which he (Lamar) was such an examplar and advocate, but on the rules of common decency as well.

MR. LAMAR remarked that the question whether one of these pretended Governors was really governor or not was the very question to be referred to the Committee.

MR. BLAINE—then I understand the gentleman to mean that this is a formal opening of the whole Louisiana case, and not merely a question as to the seat of a member.

MR. LAMAR—The gentleman simply understands that a question which the clerk of the House has remitted to the House (whether or not it involves the other question as to the validity of the Gubernatorial incumbent of Louisiana) is a question which ought not to be decided informally on the mere seating of a member but ought to be formally referred to a committee and gravely and maturely decided.

Mr. BLAINE asked whether it was not a matter of history that last year in what was known as the Lovisiana adjustment it was perfectly understood that the vote of the House declaring Kellogg to be Governor was a final settlement, and whether the gentleman from Georgia, (Stephens), the very bone of the Democratic party, had not voted with the Republicans avowedly that it might be a final settlement. Did his honorable friend Lamar come here now to head a movement to trample on the other side of the agreement and to re-open the whole case.

Mr. LAMAR admitted that there had been a compromise last session and that that compromise did acknowledge Kellogg af acting Governor of Louisiana. He hoped that the gentleman from New York (Wood) would, acting on the suggestion of Hoar, modify his resolution by omitting the preamble and merely referring the matter to the Committee on Elections with instructions to report on a prima facie case.

Mr. WOOD modified his resolution accordingly.

The Clerk of the House with permission of the House made the following statement: The controlling fact, which, in my judgment, required me to accept Kellogg certificates was that prior to the making up of the roll on the fourth of March last, there had been recognition by the House of Representatives of William Pitt Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana, and at that time he was de facto Governor of the State. In a review of this recognition by the executive branch of the government, by all departments of the government and by that part of the legislative branch of the government to which the clerk is responsible, I felt myself absolutely concluded and therefore I inserted the names returned by Governor Kellogg without any reference whatever to the political aspect of the case.

After further discussion, participated in by Messrs. Holman, Banks, Cox and Jones, the previous question was seconded. The main question was ordered by a vote of—Yeas, 135; nays, 134.

THE RESOLUTION REJECTED.

The question was then put on the resolution and it was rejected.

Mr. BLAINE then moved that Frank Morey, having presented credentials signed in due form by Governor Kellogg, be sworn in as a member.

Mr. RANDALL suggested to strike out of the motion that part recognizing Kellogg as Governor.

MR. MOREY SWORN IN.

Mr. BLAINE said that he was perfectly willing to do so, and having so modified the motion, it was agreed to without division and Morey was sworn in as a member.

The question as to the right of Mr. Goode, of Virginia, was next taken up, and, after a short discussion, Goode was sworn in as a member, taking the modified oath. The question as to the vacancy in the Thirty-third district of New York was then taken up, and after statements by Morton and Cox, the Representative-elect was sworn in and the technical question involved in the case was referred to the Committee on Elections. The Delegates from Territories were then called and sworn, taking the iron clad oath.

ELECTION OF OTHER OFFICERS.

Mr. Lamar then offered a resolution declaring the following persons officers of the House.

Clerk—George M. Adams, of Kentucky.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John G. Thompson, of Ohio.

Doorkeeper—Lafayette H. Fitzhugh, of Texas.

Postmaster—James M. Stewart, of Virginia.

Chaplain—Rev. J. L. Townsend.

Mr. WHEELER, (New York), offered an amendment substituting the names of the present incumbents. These officers were McPherson, Ordway, Sherwood and Butler. The amendment was rejected and the original resolution adopted. The newly elected officers were then sworn in, Messrs. Fitzhugh and Stewart taking the modified oath.

A message was sent to the Senate to inform that body that the House was organized and ready for business. A committee was appointed to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was now in session and ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. Messrs. Knox, of New York, Knott and Blaine were appointed such committee.

Mr. RANDALL offered resolutions adopting the rules of the House in the XLIII Congress as the rules of the present House, except rules 166 and 167, and also providing for the appointment of a committee on rules to consist of the Speaker and four members. Rules 166 and 167 are those adopted in the last Congress requiring motions to suspend rules to be seconded by a majority and providing the entertainment of dilatory motions.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested that by immemorial usage the rules of the preceding House became the rules of this House without any special motion to that effect.

Mr. RANDALL replied that immemorial usage might do for the Republican side of the House, but not for the Democratic side, which required a strict construction of the rules.

Mr. GARFIELD—(contemptuously)—Oh, yes! (Laughter.) The resolutions were adopted and then it was ordered that the usual drawing for seats take place at one o'clock to-morrow. The House then adjourned.

Many members, conspicuous among them Mr. Blaine, stepped up to the Speaker's chair and took this opportunity of felicitating him on his election and on the manner in which he had discharged his first day's duties.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 7, 1875.

The Senate was called to order at twelve o'clock.

NEW SENATOR SWORN IN.

Mr. EATON sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, the credentials of James E English, appointed United States Senator from Connecticut in place of O. S. Ferry, deceased, and the oath of office was administered to the new Senator.

Mr. Adams, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared at the bar of the Senate with a message, announcing the organization of the House and the appointment of a committee to join the Committee of the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States.

The Senate then took a recess till one o'clock.

Upon reassembling Mr. Anthony, from the Joint Committee to wait upon the President and inform him of the organization of the two houses of Congress, reported that the President replied that he would communicate with Congress immediately in writing.

READING OF THE MESSAGE.

At 1.15, Mr. Luckey, private Secretary to the President, appeared at the bar of the Senate with the message, and it was read by Mr. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate. The reading was concluded at 2:08, and was listened to with marked attention by the Senators and the large audience in the galleries. Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister, was in the Diplomatic gallery, and appeared to be deeply interested. That portion of the message in regard to the school question, taxation of church property, Cuba, our financial affairs, and the condition of the navy, especially attracted the closest attention. On motion of Mr. Conkling the message was ordered to lay upon the table, and be printed. He also offered the usual resolution to print extra copies. Referred to the Committee on Printing. The President pro tempore laid before the Senate reports of various Cabinet officers and the Comptroller of the Currency, which were ordered to be printed and lay on the table.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House opened at the usual hour.

Mr. BLAINE rising to make a personal explanation, said, that in the debate yesterday on the Louisiana question he had expressed the hope that the other side of the House would not in an incidental way attempt to re-open and dishonor the agreement made last year. Some persons imagined the word "dishonor" had been used with some degree to impute it to the gentleman from Mississippi (Lamar) as a personal affront. He had used it only in the sense of nullifying and disregarding and not with the remotest idea of offering affront to that gentleman.

Mr. LAMAR said he had not heard a word which the gentleman from Maine was reported as having used, and he accepted the explanation in the generous spirit in which it was made.

MEMBERS DRAWING FOR SEATS.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Randall took a recess till one o'clock, the hour fixed for the drawing of seats. At that hour the House recess was further extended to give the members absent on the committee to wait upon the President (Cox, Knott and Blaine) an opportunity to be present and select their seats when their names should be called. The courtesy of all, allowing the oldest continuous member to select a seat in advance of the drawing was extended to Mr. Kelly. A member was also permitted to select a seat for Mr. Stephens, of Georgia.

At 1:15 Mr. COX reported that a committee had waited upon the President and that a communication in writing would be sent to the House forthwith.

The Speaker submitted the question whether they would draw seats or have the President's message read. The former course was adopted. A blindfolded page then drew the names of members from the box, one by one, and the member drawn came from outside the bar where all were congregated and occupied the seat which he purposed holding for the Congress. The first name drawn was Mr. Whitehouse and among the first half dozen were Messrs. Hoar, Ely and King. The Democrats took their seats on the east side to the right of the Speaker's chair, the side which they have partially occupied for many Congresses. Some, however, selected seats on the western and Republican side of the chamber. Mr. Banks selected the seat which he formerly occupied at the extreme left, resisting the invitation of Mr. Blaine to take a seat near him and intimating that the atmosphere about there was too strong for him.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ.

It was twenty minutes past one before the drawing was completed. As soon as order was restored the President's message was received and presented to the House and immediately read by the Reading Clerk, Mr. Mehaffey. The reading occupied two hours and five minutes. At first the message was listened to with considerable interest and attention, but after passing the portions relating to education, church property and Cuba the attention began to flag. Members gradually retired so that during the reading of the latter half of the message there were probably not forty members in their seats and few of these paying the slightest attention. The message was ordered printed.

Mr. COX presented the petition of W. H. Trescott and others of South Carolina with reference to the right of representation of the Third Congress district of South Carolina and moved it be referred to the Committee on Elections. So referred.

The House then adjourned till Friday.

FOREIGN.

GRANT'S MESSAGE IN SPAIN.

ENGLAND.

THE RECENT COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

LONDON, December 7.—The work of recovering bodies from the Swaithe main colliery is still progressing. The number of fatalities are now put down at 130. The entire district is still greatly excited as it will be some days yet before the number of dead can be exactly ascertained, a fall of a portion of the roof of the mine having occurred which obstructs the work of the explorers.

PROF. MAX MULLER.

It is stated that Max Muller, Professor of Comparative Philology at Allsons College at Oxford, has resigned his position and will leave England early in 1876.

A STEAMER DISABLED.

Advices have been received to the effect that the steamship Anglia, of the Anchor line from New York for Glasgow has recently been seen with the loss of her propellor, proceeding under sail. Two tugs have been despatched to her assistance.

SPAIN.

HOW GRANT'S MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED.

[Herald Special.]

MADRID, December 7—Midnight.—The message of President Grant occasions great excitement. A complete summary of the Cuban section was cabled to Senor Callantes, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and an informal meeting of the Ministry was held to-night. Its great verbosity startles the Spanish statesmen. A day's delay in sending in the message is regarded suspiciously and a belligerency disclaimer will be variously discussed in to-morrow's newspapers. Duplicity will probably be charged and the ultra organs intimate threats of Carlist recognition. Newspapers are issuing extras and the streets are crowded. The excitement is equal to that shown over the Virginius affair.

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES.

LONDON, December 7.—A private telegram from Pekin say: Arrangements for sending Chinese legations abroad are proceeding. Ministers have been appointed to the United States, Peru and Japan.

A special from Berlin says that the Prussian government has formerly summoned the Archbishop of Cologne to resign. This is preliminhry to legal proceedings to depose him.

HONG KONG, December 7.—Placards censuring the arrangements made by the Chinese government with Mr. Wade, British Minister, were posted in Pekin but immediately removed by the authorities. Native officials are uneasy in regard to recent negotiations.

Information implicating the Molein authorities in the murder of Mr. Margary has been received.

PARIS, December 7.—The Bonapartists are plotting a coalition with the members of the Republican party to effect the overthrow of the government.

On the question of Senatorial nominations in the Assembly, the members of the Righ and Left are agreed on the nomination of forty-four Senators. Thirty-one Senators remain unchosen.

The Legislature of Arkansas passed a bill donating all State lands lying in counties in the Northwestern part of the State for the building of a railroad from some part on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad in Missouri via Fayetteville in that State to a point on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad at or near Ozark.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1875

THE New York Sun spells it "knu." It certainly "gnu" that that was wrong.

TEN Mississippi editors went into office at the late election in that State. Who will say that the political millenium is not approaching ?

GRANT is in grief over Babcock. He will probably be called upon to mourn for a brother and several brothers-in-law and cousins ere long.

IT is really provoking that Babcock's vindication has been adjourned. In the meantime he might run over to Canada and look after Bill King's stock.

ALL the discovered avenues of official corruption lead in one direction—namely, in the direction of the White House. "This is unfortunate but it is true."

GENS. SHERIDAN, Hancock and Terry are to sit on Babcock. It used to be that military courts were organized to convict, but since the Howard business, it is pretty generally understood that they are organized to whitewash.

THREE pension agencies in Philadelphia have been cuchering the Treasury out of some millions annually in the way of fraudulent claims. We need not say that the parties engaged in it were truly loyal and contributed liberally to the election of the Radical State and local ticket.

IN the case of Solomon Levison, jeweler, of New Rochelle, recently tried in the Court of Sessions at White Plains, New York, on an indictment charging him with grand larceny in having removed from a ring, the property of Miss Lydia H. Emmet, a diamond valued at $450, and substituting for it a paste stone worth twenty-five cents, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, but recommended the Court to reprimand Levison. This is a slight improvement upon the venerable verdict of finding the prisoner not guilty and advising him not to be guilty of the same thing again.

A VERY curious case of contest will come before Congress when it meets, from the Thirty-third District of New York. At the last election a successor to Hon. A. F. Allen, deceased was to be chosen. Hon. Nelson J. Norton was the Republican candidate, and Charles Carey the Democratic. The district is composed of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties. The Board of State Commissioners have not yet met, and no declaration of the result has yet been made. But an examination of the county returns shows this state of facts. In Cattaraugus county Nelson J. Norton received for Representative in Congress 4,961, and Chas. S. Cary 4,525 votes. In Chautauqua county for Representative in Congress Chas. S. Carey received 4,614, and Flint Blanchard (Rep.), 72 votes. For member of Congress Nelson J. Norton received 5,809 votes, and a few scattering. For the Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress, Augustus M. Lowry received five votes. If the votes for the Representative in Congress and for the member of Congress be held to have been cast for the same office, Mr. Norton received in the two counties 10,770 votes, and Mr. Carey 9 139, making Mr. Norton's majority 1,631. But Mr. Lowry claims that his five votes were the only votes which can be legally counted, because described as cast for the Forty-fourth Congress, and therefore, he has given notice of a purpose to contest Mr. Norton's right to a seat if he is awarded the certificate by the State Board of Commissioners. It would indeed be a remarkable case if 5 votes out of a total poll of 20,000 should elect a Congressman. But we doubt whether the House will entertain Mr. Lowry's contest. The intention of the 20,000 voters will count against any trifling technicality.

A NEW ELECTRICAL DISCOVERY.

Mr. T. A. Eddison, of Newark, New Jersey claims to have made a new and highly interesting discovery in electricity, which he has christened "etheric force." Mr. Eddison is identified with telegraphic inventions of various kinds, and the manufacture of telegraphic and electric appliances. So highly is he impressed with the merits and importance of his new discovery that he now devotes his entire time and energies to further experiments, with a view to the ultimate utilization of the "etheric force."

This differs very essentially from the ordinary discoveries made in electrical science and the only wonder is that it was never made before, as the phenomonon now thought to be an entirely new force, has been very common in electrical experiments, and has been entirely overlooked or misunderstood by scientists and electricians. This phenomenon is a spark that is often seen in relays and has been noticed by electricians in stock printers flashing between the aramature and the magnetic core.

They have always, however, been attributed to eccentric induction, and when they were observed by Mr. Eddison some two years ago, although they were quite unsatisfactory to him, he could offer no other explanation for them than eccentric induction. But now he claims that they cannot be satisfactorily explained on the theory of eccentric induction, or the inductive current. Induction is "the property by which one body having electrical, galvanic or magnetic polarity, causes or induces it to another body without direct contact." So far the definition holds good for the phenomenon in question, but inductive electricy exhibits the very strongest sort of a tendency to seek the earth by the shortest possible route, while this "new force" does not, and inductive electricity fails to go through glass and other non-conductors that in no way interfere with the progress of Mr. Eddison's force. In short, there are ample proofs that the phenomenon is not inductive, as inductive is understood. It has been already stated under what circumstances the force was first generated. but a simpler method is now used, the *modus operandi* at present being simply the interruption of an electric current, in which is placed a simple helix or coil of copper wire. A piece of cadmium (any metal will do, but cadmium has been found to best serve the purpose,) to which is attached the conducting wire, is placed anywhere within the influence of the electricity concentrated by this helix without, however, being brought in actual contact, and the force, whatever it may be, is received by the cadmium and thence conducted on a wire to any point.

In a recent experiment an electric circuit was formed containing a small magnetic coil. A small bar of cadmium was held one inch above the coil, to which was attached a wire, the other end of which was fastened to a gas pipe; the electric current being broken by an an ordinary telegraph key. The result was that sparks were obtainable from the gas pipe, and Mr. Eddison claimed that that they were obtainable from every gas pipe in the city connected therewith.

Mr. Eddison's experiments so far, have been to prove that this force is new in electricity, with a view to which end, he has applied every known test, while the results have strengthened his own belief in the newly discovered force. The only evidences of relationship between this new agency and the ordinary electrical current, are that they will both traverse wire or other metalic conductors, give forth light, and are controlled by making and breaking the circuit of the conducting medium. The peculiarities of this new force are summoned up as follows:

First—It fails utterly to deflect the spot of light in a direct passage through a Thompson's minor Galvanometer.

Second—It fails to effect a delicate solution of iodide of potassium after passing through it for several hours.

Third—It does not require a circuit, but traverses equally a straight wire insulated or non-insulated.

Fourth—It has no affinity to the earth, and cannot therefore be "grounded" or inductively acted upon by the earth's surface.

Fifth—It has no polarity.

Sixth—So far as Mr. Eddison's experiments have gone it seems to be infinite and all pervading. Metalic resistance apparently has no effect upon it.

Having made all these tests, Mr. Eddison concludes that this new force differs very essentially from the ordinary and known electric current. He has now constructed an apparatus by which the sparks are made to pass under a miscroscope of 60,000 diameters, and a spectroscope of much greater power than those in use, by which he proposes to determine if possible whether the sparks are scintilations and electric or not. This Mr. Eddison says will be determined by the use of perfect glass and rubber insulators, and the results will be absolute scientific knowledge.

By no means satisfied with his present achievement the inventor is trying now to develope the new force from a single magnet without coil or electricity, but how this is to be accomplished remains a mystery. The laboratory where all this experimenting and these remarkable electrical performances are going on at Nos. 10 and 12 Ward street, Newark, and, singularly enough, night time is selected for the experiments. Mr. Eddison thinks his newly-discovered force will in one instant parctisally double the number of ocean cables, as by this force messages can be transmitted over the outer surfaces of the cables already laid without interfering with the dispatches sent through them. But this is not all. There is reason, he says, to believe that as many messages may be sent over each cable as each cable has strands. Another great feature is the fact that, unlike electricity, long distances will not at all affect the power of this agent; and when telegraph wires, as so often happens, are blown down, this force, having no affinity for the earth, will transmit the message as if nothing had happened.

Should this discovery prove to be of real value, a revolution in telegraphy will be achieved, and what is yet regarded by the world as but little better than a mysterious and occult science, will come into popular use in every day life, and will soon become as indispensable to civilized enjoyment as any of the other ordinary appliances of every day life.

CHARLES O'CONOR.

This distinguished American lawyer is now lying at the point of death, and our later dispatches may contain the announcement of his demise. He ranked among the most distinguished members of the New York bar and and enjoys a national repuation. The announcement of his dangerous illness some days ago created the livliest feeling of sadness throughout the whole country.

Mr. Chas. O'Conor was born in New York in 1804. Shortly before his birth his father emigrated from Ireland, and soon after his arrival lost a handsome property which he had inherited. This prevented the son from receiving a liberal education, but he learned at school, the primary English branches, and received some instruction in Latin from his father, who also procured for him lessons in French. He studied law, and in 1824 was admitted to the bar. His first reported argument is in the case of Diover vs. McLaughlan in the Supreme Court in 1829. His chief cases are the Slave Jack case, (1835) the Lispenard will case, (1843) the Forrest divorce case, (1851) the Mason will case, (1853) the Lemmon slave case, (1856) the Parish will case, (1862) and the litigation concerning the Jumel estate; and he has been employed in many other important cases, some of which involved sums varying from $100,000 to millions. He was prominent in prosecuting the so-called "Ring" cases against the late Municipal officers of New York in 1873. A zealous Democrat, he has been repeatedly urged by his party to accept nominations to high offices, but refused. He consented to serve for fifteen months as United States District Attorney for New York, under President Pierce, and was a member of the New York State Constitutional Conventions of 1846 and 1864. He was nominated for the Presidency by the Labor Reform Convention in Philadelphia, August 22d, 1872, and by the so-called straight-out Democrats in Louisville, Ky., September 3d. He declined both nominations, but in the equent Presidential election receive 21,559 votes.

GRANT'S GREAT SACRIFICE.

A writer in the Chicago Journal takes up the subject of the great pecuniary sacrifice made by General Grant in accepting the Presidency, and says substantially that there is a scheme on foot, with the object of conferring continued honor upon President Grant, which he regards as fairly entitled to the candid consideration of the public. "The scheme, or rather suggestion, here referred to grew out of the fact, which will not be denied, that General Grant, in accepting the Presidency, made a great pecuniary sacrifice."

Two plans in this connection have been canvassed. One is a proposed amendment to the Constitution. This is, in short, the surgestion of a new article to the Constitution providing that every ex-President of the United States shall be, upon his retirement from office, except by impeachment, a Senator of the United States at large for life. Another plan is to specially provide for President Grant, without waiting for a general provision on the subject. This plan is simply to declare by law that ex-President Grant shall be Generalissimo of the Army. It is a proposition, in a word, to place him again at the head of our army by the creation of a new office, made expressly for him, during his lifetime, and without at all interfering with the pay and emoluments of the present General and Lieutenant General. This proposed plan would be in almost exact analogy of what was done in the case of Washington, who after his retirement, and war was threatened with France, was declared Generalissimo, and actually held that office for some time, though never exercising its functions in the field. Such are the proposed projects as to President Grant.

They are not, of course, talked about on the streets or in the saloons and public club rooms; but those who are able to go behind the scenes and get at the inside of all things—the open secrets of the political metropolis—know that these things are being constantly talked about by the initiated, and are likely soon to take shape and come before the public.

This is by no means the first time that Grant and the Presidency have been canvassed with sole reference to the money there was in the office. In point of fact there have never been any other than pecuniary considerations urged, as to why he should or should not be President. In 1868, the leaders of the Radical party saw that their only hope of success lay in taking up General Grant as a candidate, and he was approached with that view. His first enquiry was, "Will it pay? How much money is there in it?" His salary as General of the Army was some $20,000 a year, and he seems to have made a calculation something like this. "I am good for 20 years of life yet, at least; twenty times twenty thousand dollars is equal to $400,000. What have you to offer me in the place of this? The Presidency at $25,000 for four years is equal to $100,000. For eight years it is $200,000. Where are the other $200,000 to come from to make up for my lost salary as General?" The most of it was raised or promised in money or valuable gifts and the compact to raise the salary to $50,000 was no doubt entered into. The $100,000 salary for the first four years was increased to $300,000 in the way of gifts and rakes of one kind and another, and the $200,000 for the second four years, gave him $500,000 for the $400,000 that he surrendered.

Having had a taste of money getting he now sees a chance to make $700,000 in twelve years, through a Third Term, instead of $400,000 in twenty years. Throughout, it has been a most disgraceful mercenary transaction, in which all of his motives have been dollars and cents. The honor of the position has been nothing. Patriotism has been nothing, in his estimation. The results of the war left him with a salary of $20,000 per year, and he was willing to be President upon the sole condition that he could make more money by the promotion. To save the spoils of office and preserve their opportunities to remain elbow deep in the Treasury, the Radical leaders were willing to guarantee Gen. Grant $500,000, for the $400,000 he was sure of getting. If anything more unpatriotic, more unstatesmanlike and more absolutely mercenary could be agreed upon, we are at a loss to know what it might be, in connection with the Presidency.

And it must be remembered that these proofs of mercenary motives do not come from Grant's political enemies, but from his political and personal friends. Col. J W. Forney, four years ago, gave the public the documentry proofs that Grant became a candidate for his first term from no higher motives than making more money as President than he could make as General, and his second term along with the doubling of his salary was but carrying out the contract that he should get $500,000 for eight years service instead of $400,000 for twenty years, and thus pecuniarily compensate him for giving up the life office of General.

But having secured his $500,000, Grant is not satisfied, and proposes to go in for $200,000 more at least. But the more sensible leaders of the Radical party now begin to see that Grant will as certainly bring them defeat in 1876, as he did success in 1868, and hence it is proposed to buy him off by giving him another life office at $20,000 or $25,000 per year. As an honest business transaction, Grant ought to fulfill his share of the contract, and having received his $500,000 retire according to stipulations. But he is not that kind of a man. Making money by office-holding has become strictly a business with him, and he does not feel like retiring from business at this time. He and his friends still plead the "sacrifice" he made in surrendering a life office worth $20,000 a year.

Never until Grant was about to become President, did we hear anything about the pecuniary sacrifice that the holding of the office involved. Great statesmen had filled it before him without hesitating on account of pecuniary losses. But not until Grant came did the purely mercenary man enter the Presidential office. Up to that time patriotism impelled men to seek the distinction, and the distinguished honor compensated them. Presidents and Presidential candidates were not brokers, discounting their gains and calculating their losses in advance, until Grant fixed his eyes upon the Presidency, and set up the god of Mammon in the temple of statesmanship. With his advent patriotism and statesmanship departed from the Administration of the Government, and the money changers and the money-grubbers took possession, and a plundered Treasury and the most shameless jobbery and corruption from the White House down to the lowest whisky gauger, marks the career of the mercenaries.

The robberies of the Whisky Ring; the briberies of the Pacific Mail subsidy Ring; the unparalleled swindlings of the Credit Mobilier Ring; Schenck's Emma Mine scheme, and all the minor scoundrelisms that have blotted the pages of our national history for the past eight years are the natural and inevitable outgrowth of the mercenary Administration inaugurated with President Grant. And there can be no relief until Mammon is dethroned in Washington. Grant deserves no pension. He should be turned out for asking for one, if for no other reason. He probably lacks the ability to earn an honest living out of office, but the alms houses will support him, as they do other American citizens, if his grabbings are exhausted before the sar is of life run out. The government should not support either beggars or brokers of Grant's stamp.

TWEED'S ESCAPE.

The announcement this morning to the people of the country that the notorious Ring thief, Wm. M. Tweed, on Saturday effected his escape from the Ludlow street jail, or rather from his custodians who had taken him to visit his wife, will no doubt create the greatest surprise. The whole affair bears the stamp of a conspiracy to set the miscreant free, and that his keepers, and perhaps the Warden and others, were bribed to set him free will scarcely admit of a reasonable doubt in view of the facts and surrounding circumstances.

The story as told by the telegraphic dispatches is that on Saturday he went out for a drive with Keeper Dunham and a deputy Sheriff. He visited his wife at her residence, Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue. Dunham went into the house with him. Tweed requested that he might be permitted to go up stairs and see his wife alone and his request was acceded to. After an absence of some twenty minutes the keeper became impatient and asked Tweed's son to go and call his father. Young Tweed returned and said "Father's gone." "Gone where?" asked Dunham. "Left the house," rejoined young Tweed. A search revealed the fact that the great criminal had indeed escaped. A general alarm was sent out by the police immediately, but nothing could be done to follow up the tug-boat.

The idea that such an escape could be so effected without a conspiracy is simply preposterous. Even should Col. Gordon, the Warden of the jail, be innocent of the conspiracy, the keepers and others were in it beyond all question. His escape is a disgrace as well as a crime and the most searching enquiry is imperatively demanded, to the end that all the conspirators high and low shall be puished to the full extent of the law, and if the legal authorities of New York fall short of this, they will deserve to be driven ignominiously from office.

While it was doubtful whether the criminal law would have had any further hold upon him, and it is altogether probable that as much money can be recovered back by civil process with Tweed out of the country as in jail, as was the case of the other fugitive members of the notorious Ring, he never should have been allowed to enjoy his freedom again as long as the law had even a technical hold upon him. The rascalities of such men as Tweed, and the chiefs of similar Rings in almost all of our larger cities, should not escape punishment in some form or other.

At this writing it is supposed that Tweed is on his way to Europe or South America. Our later dispatches may bring more definite news of his escape. A reward of $10,000 has been offered for his apprehension, but it looks now as though the great Ring thief's escape was too well planned to give any hope of his re-arrest.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

By reference to our Washington dispatches it will be seen that the Democratic caucus, on Saturday, agreed to an organization of the House, notwithstanding the ridiculous predictions so freely indulged in by the Radical wiseacres for the past few weeks, that the differences between the opposing candidates for the various positions would prove irreconcilable. While the contest was a spirited one, it seems to have been more harmonious than such affairs generally are, the defeated candidates acquiescing gracefully in the result. While the organization did not come wholly up to our personal preferences, it is nevertheless a good one, and one that will in the end prove satisfactory to the Democracy of the whole country.

There was really no issue of policy in the organization as regards in essential differences in the Democratic ranks, notwithstanding the industrious attempts of Radical journals to make this fact appear. The only question at issue was the essential fitness of the man for the position, and upon the question of fitness simply, the participants of the caucus divided.

Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, was agreed upon as Speaker on the third ballot, the vote standing, for Kerr, 90; for Randall, 63; for Cox, 7. Mr. Kerr is one of the ablest members of Congress, and while he perhaps lacks the thoroughness of a knowledge of parliamentary law possessed by Mr. Randall, he will fill the chair in a most satisfactory manner. His brilliant and consistent record of uncompromising hostility to the Radical corruption of the past fifteen years is a sufficient guarantee that official corruption and Ring rascality will find no favor in his sight. The action of Mr. Randall in moving the unanimous nomination of Mr. Kerr, reflects the highest credit upon himself.

Hon. John G. Thompson, of Ohio, was designated as Seargeant-at-Arms on the fiast ballot. He is pre-eminently fitted for the position, and the honor could not have been more worthily bestowed.

For Clerk Mr. Adams, of Kentucky, was chosen on the sixth ballot, making the selection of the three principal offices of the House from three adjoining States, but which represent nearly one-fifth of the total population of the country. The only objection that could possibly be made to these selections is of a geographical character, but this can have but little force. Mr. Adams, who is an ex-member of Congress, is especially qualified for the office.

For doorkeeper Fitzhugh, of Texas, was elected on the second ballot. Stuart, of Virginia, was chosen postmaster on the second ballot, and Rev. J. L. Townsend, of the Episcopal Church, was named for Chaplain. In the Radical caucus Speaker Blaine and all the Radical officials of the House were renominated, demonstrating that the ruling passion is strong in political death.

It now only remains for the House to organize promptly to-day, and go boldly and intelligently to work. The people of this country look to the present House, not so much for legislation, as the exposure and punishment of official corruption that have well nigh destroyed the country in the last six or eight years. Nor should they be disappointed. Official thieves should be unsparingly exposed. If there are any men who claim to be Democrats, and have participated in Radical plunder, they should be made examples of. But in the exposure of Radical official corruption, necessary legislation and legislative reforms should not be lost sight of. The two are not incompatible, but really go hand in hand. The duty of the present House cannot be misunderstood—nor should it be neglected.

OBITUARY.

PAULINE VIRGINIE DEJAZET.

The New York Messenger Franco-Americain has received intelligence of the death of this celebrated French actress. She was born in Paris August 30, 1798, and was consequently in her seventy-eighth year. Her first appearance (as an infant phenomenon) was at a little theatre in the Boulevard des Capucins, Paris, at the early age of five years, whe she received her first plandits. From that time forward she continued to follow her profession down to the time of her death, although she did not appear regularly after 1868. A little over a year ago a project to relieve her old age of the privations of poverty was started, and in a few days a purse of $10,003 was made up in Paris. A grand representation in her honor and for her benefit was also given, which was participated in by the leading actresses and singers in Paris, in addition to the beneficiare, and was a grand success. Toward the close of 1870 Dejazet played a long engagement in London, appearing in her favorite characters of the "Marquis de Lauzun," the "Duke de Richelieu," and young "Voltaire," and playing for the first time in England the part of the hero in M. Victorien Sardou's comedy of "Monsieur Garat." Her repertory was extensive, but not marked by much variety. The heroes she presented, though they might change their names, did not differ much in characteristics. It was always the same trim little gentleman that figured on the stage, let him be designated "Richelieu" or "Lauzun," "Napoleon" or "Frederick," "Henri" or "Voltaire." No actress succeeded so certainly as Mlle. Dejazet in identifying herself with a peculiar province in histrionic effort. She was without an equal in imparting meaning rather than music to a song, in the neat delivery of repartee, in urbane vivacity of mien, and in gracing her speeches with airy suggestions of sentiment. Her greatest successes were achieved in male attire, her most brilliant laurels having been won in "Les Premieres Armes de Richelieu," "Louis XV," and in "Bonaparte a Brienne." It is almost impossible to overstate the personal fondness with which she was regarded by the habitues of her theatre, and, indeed, by the Parisan public generally. Much of the tenderness shown her was, perhaps, due to her age, and more, undoubtedly, to the reputation which had accompanied her through life of her amiability, her benevolence and her strict professional integrity.

HON. BENJAMIN P. AVERY, MINISTER TO CHINA.

Benjamin P. Avery, intelligence of whose death in Pekin has been received at Washington, was a native of New York, and was about forty-six years of age. In 1849 he was attracted to California by the discovery of gold, being among the earliest pioneers to the new Eldorado. Mr. Avery first attracted public attention in California as an editor of the Hydraulic Press, published at North San Juan, raising this paper to a leading position among the weeklies of the State. In 1860 he founded the Marysville Appeal, the first daily paper published out of San Francisco, and continued at its head until 1863; was an earnest and active Republican, and was elected State Printer during this time. On his retirement from the Marysville Appeal he became editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, retaining that position until 1873, when he became the editor of the Overland Monthly, to which he had long been a regular contributor. Mr. Avery, meanwhile, had continued to devote a great of attention to art matters, and was one of the founders of the San Francisco Art Association, in the interest of which he wrote and lectured frequently. On April 9, 1874 he was nominated by the President as minister to China, succeeding Frederick A. Low. He had long been in poor health, and his disease was not unexpected. At the time of his appointment to China, Mr. Avery was acting as Secretary of the Pacific division of the Centennial Commission.

MINOR NOTES.

THE Indiana Democrats have about decided upon Jackson's birthday, March 15, as the time of holding their State Convention.

WM. R. CASTLE, of New York, has been tendered by King Kalakaua the Attorney Generalship of the Hawaiian kingdom. He has accepted.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH has purchased the Toronto Mail, and will advocate in its columns the independence of Canada. As to annexation no announcement is made.

THE United States Court now in session at Fort Scott, Kan., having jurisdiction over the Indian Territory, has twenty murder cases to try. The daily expenses are $600.

WE shall soon see who is the "boss" of this whiskey investigation, Bristow or Grant. If Grant, Babcock will not be indicted. It looks very much as though it was Grant.

IT is said that Zach Chandler is in training for postical honors. Perhaps he is the author of those beautiful lines, "Upon the wings of love I fly, from groceree to groceree."

FIFTY years ago Mr. and two Misses Keith of Bridgewater, Mass., married Miss and two Messrs. Robinson. The six are still living, and the last of their golden weddings came off on Thanksgiving eve in Raynham.

THERE is great inquiry as to whether Secor Robeson's naval war is to be against Spain, Mexico, Guatemala, San Domingo, Patagonia, Liberia, or Wall street. The opinion most generally entertained is that the seat of operations will be somewhere near the gold room.

THEY seem to be a pretty bad lot—from the foreign ministers down to the Whisky-guagers.

His
ROBERT C. [£10,000] SCHENCK.
mark.

MR. TOBEY, of Boston, seems not to be troubled with an "infinite yearning" for official honors at the hands of Secretary Chandler. Enjoying as he does at present an excellent reputation and the utmost confidence of all parties, he is wise, perhaps, in shrinking from the contaminating atmosphere of the Interior Department.

WILLIAM B. ASTOR might have been a very much richer man if he had sold his houses and lots and put the money in government bonds. Then he could have watched the show without being obliged to pay a dollar in taxes and the Chicago Tribune would have risen up and called him blessed.

THIS is the pointed application which a Democratic organ makes of the St. Louis exposures: "If the Republican party really approves of Bristow's Whisky Ring raid, the best way to show it is to force all of the officials who were indebted to the 'crooked' for election in 1872 to resign. In that case a man by the name of Ferry would be President."

CHARLES SUMNER never said anything more thoroughly applicable to President Grant than this: "Good intentions are not enough. Something more is needed for a President; nor can we afford to perpetuate power in a ruler who errs so much from ignorance (and wilfulness). Charity for the past I concede; but no fresh investiture for the future."

THE Cincinnati Gazette begins to waver in its defense of Minister Schenck. It says now: "Gen. Schenck has made his record. It is before the public, and upon it he is to be judged. If he tells the truth, he is a victim; but the fact that he permitted his name to be used, as American Minister, in connection with the venture, was, to say the least, a great mistake. It may have been more than a mistake; but this much we are not prepared to say."

AN interesting historical relic has been placed recently in the Museum of the Invalides at Paris. It is the armor which Charles VII. presented to the Maid of Orleans, and which the latter, after having been wounded under the walls of Paris, placed in the Church of Saint Denis. It is composed of plates of steel, weighs over 50 pounds, and is in all respects similar to that—now in the collection of Pierrefonds—which belonged to Joan of Arc at the moment when she fell into the power of the enemy at a sortie at Compiegne.

OWING to the high price of pork, the packers of Columbus have withdrawn from the business entirely for this season. It is estimated by hog feeders that not to exceed twenty thousand hogs have been fattened in Franklin county this fall for market, while tho usual yield of the county is from forty to fifty thoufand.

ALTHOUGH it is admitted on all sides that Mr. Wade has secured promises to accede to all his demands growing out of the Margary affair, general dissatisfaction is manifested by the British community in China on account of the slowness of his movements and the increasing suspicion that the Government will find means to evade their pledges and eventually outwit the English Minister. Opinions are freely expressed that the Margary's murder will never be properly atoned for.

AMONG the enormous swindles which the House should investigate, and which as far as possible Congress should remedy, are the Union Pacific Railroad frauds. The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States practically to the effect that the Government must pay all it promised to the railroad but can collect little or nothing from it, calls attention to this necessity. Meanwhile the railroad is an extortioner, and its charges should be watched.

FOR years Grant has been making fair promises in regard to the civilization of the Indians, and now, after all the false glory which he has won by his pretenses, Sherman has pronounced his policy a failure, and Sheridan does not hesitate to say: "The observation of many years in my own command, and throughout most of the Indian country for the last twenty years, has left the impression that the present system of civilizing the wild portion of our Indian inhabitants has not met with a success that gives a fair equivalent for the expense, trouble and bloodshed which have attended it." He, like his superior officer, counsels giving the control of Indian affairs to the army, as the only means of securing for the Indians humane, just and honest treatment, thus indirectly censuring the management of the Administration on every essential point. The peace policy may be buried alongside of the Civil-Service reform in the great graveyard for Republican failures.

BARNUM'S ABDICATION.

[New York World.]

Barnum's abdication and sale of his big show is really a tremendous event, lightly as some folks may think of it. He has brought more abstruse and far-ranging beasts into his land to furnish forth howling holidays to his countrymen than Trajan or Vespasian brought back to Rome; and it is very seriously probable that his pageant, as it stretched its endless and splendid length along the streets of the cities of the land, made a more outwardly dazzling sight than those turbulent, processions of Sylla and Scipio and Curius Dentatus and the rest of that turbulent, hard-fighting lot that used to wind through the bellowing forum and up the sacred way to the gates of Jupiter Capitolinus. Barnum did not use, it is true, to stand in the big chariot with his face stained a bright vermilion, as was the wont of the Roman conquerors but he might sometimes be seen perched airily beside the band encouraging the ophiclede and restraining the oboe or bobbing up and down amid the eddies which whirled in the tumultous wake of the trick elephant; not because it was necessary to the perfection of the music or the peace of mind of the mammal that he should interfere with the one or follow the other, but because he was gallantly and yet modestly willing to show himself to a public which found nothing in all his immense retinue and emblazoned equipage so interesting to them or so intrinsically curious as himself. The show was a great one without the visible presence of the magician who conjureed it into existence, but with him it was transcendent. For was he not a sorcerer greater than Merlin or Prospero or those nameless Egyptians whose rods, between the hand and the earth, fell into serpents which was tranquilly swallowed by the ophiophagus of Aaron?

. . . . . .

When he had exhausted all that could be done through the zoological and ornithological and piscilogical and cetaceous lines of acquisition, he boldly went after dwarfs, and journeyed into the land of the giants, gobbling Gog and lurking in cunning ambush for an unspecting Magog, herding the Anakim and driving them before him into a mild captivity, where they wore fantastic and ostentatious raiment, and gradually declined in spirit, exhibiting each eight feet six inches of gloom to a breathless public. They never came on the market an important historical hatchet or other implement belonging to Washington or other patriot, that Barnum did not reach for it; nor century-rooted nurse or nonagenarian body-servant of any of the venerable men who started to come down to us from a former generation, but pegged out on the way, that he did not endow with stipendiary places in his show, where they sat in old-fashioned chairs, smoked clay pipes and made toothless observations till forgetful Time, with tardy scythe, cut them down, withered old human weeds as they were. He went forth where the aborigine bends his ear to the earth to hear far off the wolf's long howl on Oonalaska's shore, and casting his net, as a fowler, drew in at one fell swoop sachem and squaw and pappoose in number as the sparrows, and these he ravished from their leaky wigwams, lodges and tipis, carrying them away captive to make sport for Midianites afar, at twenty-five cents a Midianite.

With Mr. Barnum's eclipse fades from the firmament of showmen the most dazzling orb ever set therein, and to read about the auction of his big show at Bridgeport the other day is as sad as to read about the partition of Poland. 'Tis in truth a most melancholy recital. The triumphal chariot, bigger than Cleopatra's galley, to which the war chariots of Assurbaniful and Sennacherib, of Hector and Agamemnon, of Vercingetorix and Boadicea, were but toys, went for a song; so did the rest of the wheeled vehicles, and the tents and poles and tackling.

. . . . . .

So fades into history the great show, and so steps down and out the great showman, most illustrious of his kind who had no predecessor and can have no successor, but who, surrounded with a zodiac of trained animals, dwarfs, mermaids, hippodromes and clocks, shall float indissoluble in the older and older memory of men, imperishable as Cassiopea, with her whirling sidereal retinue, shepherding the slow, unwilling bear, setting in showman's array Aquila and Ophiuchus, and training the dog of Boote to fetch and carry. Such will be the supermundane pursuits to which our great Barnum will be translated, but we hope it will be a good while first, and that he will long continue to guide the municipal affairs of the handsome little Connecticut city in which for more than a generation, with the growing esteem of his neighbors and townsmen, he has had his abode, and of which he is now the upright and efficient chief magistrate.

[For The Post.]

RESIGNED.

The bond that enchained me is broken at last;
With calm resignation the tale must be told—
I yield it, all tenderly, back to the past,
With the sweet Christian counsel I prized above gold.

'Tis of bitterness born, this submission, I know;
Not lightly with treasures I ever could part;
It gives me the deepest, the bitterest woe;
I yield then in anguish, and sorrow of heart.

Thy kindness once shown me I'll never forget,
But ever in sweetest remembrance will hold,
And think of the time with the keenest regret
That first I was chilled by thy treatment so cold.

'Tis strange a commission like thine from above
Would ever permit such estrangement to be.
I honored thy calling, esteemed thee in love,
And looked for a comforting kindness from thee.

I shrank from believing a spirit like thine
Was proud, was unjust to the least upon earth;
I had painted thy future in visions of mine,
And pictured in grandeur thy work and thy worth.

I know that, like Saul, amongst men thou wilt tower
In height above others whose lustre will pale,
And fade, like the morn, when the sun in his power,
Sheds morning's bright light over hilltop and vale.

As one afar off I must listen to hear
The message I love spoken grandly by thee,
Which, falling alike on my heart and my ear,
Will hold a mysterious sadness for me.

I hate the dark stream that with waters so chill,
Can sweep away sympathy, unity, love;
Yet fervent petitions ascending shall still
Call down benedictions on thee from above.

S. C.

INTRIGUING DIVORCE LAWYERS.

CLIENTS URGENTLY SOLICITED AMONG THE WIVES OF UNSATISFACTORY HUSBANDS.

[From the New York Sun.]

Several New York divorce lawyers, too impatient to wait for customers to come to them, have sent out agents for customers. The emissary goes, provided with circulars lithographed in imitation of written manuscript, to an interior city, whence he mails them to wives of drunkards or of such other unpleasant husbands as he can learn about by persistent inquiry. Many of these circulars are in the following language:

Mrs. ——: My Dear Madam—I trust I may address you confidentially upon a subject which, we are informed, you are particularly interested in at this time. I have been sent to you by our people, one of the largest law firms in New York, to write you personally relative to obtaining for you an immediate divorce, which we understood is your desire. We have full power to act in this State, and our many years' experience in this business enables us to go to work at once and procure you a full divorce in half the time required by your own city lawyers, and our prices are not as heavy. Besides, we keep it from the public. We can get you what you want in three weeks, and you need not fear of getting your name in the papers if you don't want it. No matter what the charges are that you may bring against your husband, we can get you a full divorce. And then, instead of living a life of misery, you can once more become a free woman, and do just as you please. We have many years' experience in this business, and all you need to do is to reply to this letter, and state when and where a private interview may be had with you alone, or with some intimate and confidential lady friend of yours. I would prefer, however, that you be alone, when we talk about this matter. At least until we see our way clear. I assure you that no one except yourself who is known in this city is aware of such a letter as this having been written to you, so you need not be alarmed that your husband will ever know a word about it. He need not know, until it is too late for him to do anything that would stop you from getting your divorce. Please reply as quickly as possible. I have written to you plainly in the hope that you will understand everything. Address your letter to the New York postoffice, Station D, where I will receive it, and return to this place two or three weeks from date, when I will call to see you at your house or wherever else you may suggest in your reply. Write to the firm confidentially and without fear. Put your letter in the enclosed envelope, which is already addressed, and oblige. Yours respectfully,

H. Y. Thomas.

The lawyers described as "the largest law firm in "New York" are generally represented to be Thomas & Ritchie, and their postoffice address as Station D; but this peculiar branch of the divorce business includes several concerns, and the agents are operating in most of the Southern and Western cities. The promised divorces are, it is probable, generally obtained, but in several reported instances the agent has received a retaining fee and never been heard of by the client afterward.

A MARRIAGE IN HIGH COLORED LIFE.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, Nov. 26.]

For some time past high colored circles have been pleasantly agitated over the rumor current that Senator J. Henri Burch had succumbed to the attractions of Mrs. Ellen B. Dunn. It now transpires that this report was correct, and last night the parties were duly united in the holy bonds of wedlock.

Mrs. Dunn was the widow of the late Lieutenant Governor Oscar J. Dunn, a man who was the leader of his race, and who was well worthy of the position, and who, had he lived, appreciating as he did the necessities of his race, with a due and proper regard for the sentiments and feelings of the white people, who, while respecting him, differed from him politically, and who would have led the colored men on a course widely different and far apart from that which, under the guidance of other and less manly and honorable leaders, they have been pursuing.

The marriage ceremony took place at St. James church, and was performed by Bishop John M. Brown, D. D., who was assisted by the Rev. Charles Burch. It was attended by a large number of the most prominent and respectable colored people of our city.

Now that Senator Burch has got into harness, it is probable that his sometimes too fiery spirit will be to a certain extent subdued, and that under the soothing and gentle influences of matrimony he will forget the asperities of politics and remember that now he has a real, tangible interest in the state.

MR MURDOCK AS COL. SELLERS.

While Mr. Raymond was playing Colonel Sellers at the Globe theater in Boston a few nights ago, he received a dispatch from New York announcing the dangerous illness of his wife. He continued to play until the conclusion of the third act, when he briefly addressed the audience as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have not a moment to spare. Mr. Murdoch has kindly consented to sustain the part of Colonel Sellers during the two remaining acts. I hope to hear good news when I arrive in New York." The Boston Advertiser says that Mr. Murdoch performed the difficult duty thus unexpectedly imposed upon him with remarkable skill, and his delivery of the difficult whistling and stammering story was so admirable in its humor that Mr. Raymond himself could hardly have surpassed it.

UNCOMPROMISING HONESTY.

The other day a man with a gaunt look halted before an eating stand at the Central Market, and after a long survey of the viands, he said to the woman:

"I am a poor man, but I'll be honest if I have to be buried in Paupers' Field."

"What's the matter now?" asked the woman, regarding him with suspicion.

"No one saw me pick up a $20 bill here by this stand early this morning, but, as I said before, I'll be honest."

"A $20 bill—pick up!" she whispered, bringing a bland smile to her face.

"I suppose," he continued, "that some one passing along here could have dropped such a bill, but it seems more reasonable to think that the money was lost by you."

"Don't talk quite so loud," she said, as she leand over the stand. "You are an honest man, and I'll have your name put in the papers so that all may know it. I'm a hard-working widow, and if you hadn't brought back that money it would have gone hard with my poor little children."

"If I pick up money by a stand I always give it up," he said as he sat down on one of the stools.

"That's right—that's honest," she whispered. "Draw right up here and have some breakfast."

He needed no second invitation. The way he went for cold ham, fried sausage, biscuit and coffee was terrific to the woman.

"Yes—I—um—try—to—be—honest," he remarked between bites.

"That's right. If I found any money belonging to yon I'd give it up, you bet. Have another cup of coffee?"

Dont—care—fidoo," he said, as he jammed more ham into his mouth.

Even courtships have an ending. The old chap finally began to breathe like a foundered horse, and pretty soon after that he rose from the table.

"You are a good man to bring my lost money back," said the woman, as she brushed away the crumbs.

"Oh, I'm honest," he replied; "when I find any lost money I always give it up."

"Well, I'll take it now, please," she said, as he began to button his coat.

"Take what?" he asked.

"That lost money you found."

"I didn't find any! I'll be honest with you, however, if I ever do find any around here!"

"You old liar! Didn't you say you found a $20 bill here?"

"No, ma'am. I said that no one saw me pick up such a bill here!"

"Pay me for them pervisions!" she yelled, clutching at his throat.

"I'll be honest with you—I haven't a cent!" he replied, as he held her off.

She tried to tip him over into a barrel of chascoal, but he broke loose, and before she recovered from her amazement he was a block away and galloping along like a stage horse.—[Detroit Free Press.

DISCOVERY IN JERUSALEM.

[From the London Athenæum.]

A curious archæological discovery has just been made at Jerusalem. The proprietor of a piece of ground outside the city, one hundred and fifty yards north of the Damascus Gate, and on the west of the north road, while digging a cistern on his property, came upon rock twelve and a half feet below the surface. It appeared to him to sound hollow when struck. He broke it through, and found beneath a series of sepulchral rock-cut chambers. They present nothing remarkable in their structure, and consist of two irregular quadrilateral vaults, one of them being fifteen feet broad and eight feet high, together with a third, the plan of which is at present imperfect, and under the smaller of the two vaults, another, with three *loculi* occupying the whole of its area, excavated to a depth of ten feet below the first. But in the larger chamber was found a stone chest of very unusual dimensions, which contained, when discovered, human bones. Is is cut from a single stone, measures seven feet seven inches in length, two feet eight inches in breadth and is three feet two inches in height. It stands upon four feet, and has the tim cut to receive the lid, portions of which—or what were believed to be portions—were lying in the chamber. The rock roof of the vault has been cut away to admit the chest, which Dr. Chaplin thinks is of much later date then the tombs. He suggests that it was constructed to hold a wooden or leaden coffin, since rifled and removed. Near to this spot, and perhaps, over it, stood the church dedicated to St Stephen. Is it possible," asks Dr. Chaplin, that we have here the last resting place of Eudocia?"

CONFUSING EFFECT OF THE SMALL-POX.

[Mrs. Kemble, in December Atlantic.]

I was but a little over sixteen, and had returned from school a very pretty-looking girl, with fine eyes, teeth, and hair, a clear vivid complexion, and rather good features. The small-pox did not affect my three advantages first named, but, besides marking my face very perceptibly, it rendered my complexion thick and muddy, and my features heavy and coarse, leaving me so moderate a share of good looks as quite to warrant my mother's satisfaction in saying, when I went on the stage, "Well, my dear, they can't say we have brought you out to exhibit your beauty." Plain I certainly was, but I by no means always looked so; and so great was the variation in my appearance at different times, that my comical old friend, Mrs. Fitzhugh, once exclaimed, "Fanny Kemble, you are the ugliest and the handsomest woman in London!" And I am sure if a collection were made of the numerous portraits that have been taken of me, nobody would ever guess any two of them to be likenesses of the same person.

MEN dressmakers are becoming quite popular in Boston.

THE ELM AND THE VINE.

"Uphold my feeble branches
With thy strong arms, I pray;"
Thus to the Elm, her neighbor—
The Vine—was heard to say;
"Else, lying low and helpless,
A weary lot is mine.

Crawled o'er by every reptile,
And browsed by hungry kine,
The Elm was moved to pity,
Then spoke the generous tree!
"My helpless friend, come hither,
And fix I suppoot in me.

The kindly Elm, receiving
The graceful Vine's embrace,
Became, with that adornment,
The garden's pride and grace;
Became the chosen covert
In which the wild birds sing;
Became the love of shepherds,
And the glory of the spring.

O beautiful example
For youthful minds to heed!
The good we do to others
Shall never miss its meed;
The love of those whose sorrows
We lighten shall be ours,
And o'er the path we walk in
That love shall scatter flowers.

William C. Bryant,

AN ENGLISHMAN AMONG THE GERMAN MUSICAL CRITICS.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

Music with them (the German people) is a thing rather to be criticised than enjoyed; indeed the enjoyment of it consists in criticising as much as in feeling it. I am reminded, when I hear them speak about it, of Sterne's observations, beginning with, "And how did Garrick speak the soliloquy last night?" the answer to which question is, "Oh, three minutes too long by a stop-watch," and so on. Of course they must feel and love music, or they would not follow after it as they do; but feeling seems at last subordinated to judgment; they will not allow themselves to be affected until they are satisfied that the composition to which they listen will bear picking to pieces. Not very long since I conversed with a German of high musical reputation—a man fully entitled to speak with authority on the subject, my knowledge of it being that of the average vagabond Englishman. He spoke so disparagingly of several operas which I had been accustomed to admire as masterpieces, that I at length asked him what he thought of Italian music generally.

"Oh, it is nothing."

"You don't see anything to admire in Bellini?"

"No, nothing; he is so feeble.

"Verdi? Donizetti?"

"There are some pretty things—but oh, it is poor!"

"Well, what do you say to Rossini?"

Some merit in 'Il Barbiere'—the rest nothing."

"Surely 'Semiramide' is fine?"

"Oh, for a fair; but as music—no."

"Pray, name some composers whom you think admirable."

"Bach, Haydn, Beethoven, Mozart, Gluck, Mendelssohn."

"What," said I, "is the meaning of the depreciation with which Paganini is now so often mentioned? Everybody was enough astonished by him while he lived."

"Oh, he was a wonderful player, but in a peculiar line."

"Peculiar certainly. But what do people mean by contrasting his performances with what they are pleased to call legitimate playing? What is legitimate and what is illegitimate in playing the violin? If a man succeeds in producing the sweetest tones, and executing the most difficult passages, thereby giving a high degree of pleasure to his hearers, is his fame to be taken from him by application of a meaningless adjective!"

"His fame isn't taken from him," was the answer. "What real fame he got he keeps. But he played too much for the multitude; he was too fond of stage tricks. That performance on one string was simply to make people stare; music gained nothing by it. Then his harmonics, once thought so wonderful, were to some extent the result of material arrangement. To extract them he used strings so fine that an ordinary violinist would reject such as containing no tone. From the novelty of his style he took greatly for a time; but no one ever thought it worth while to follow in his footsteps. He founded no school."

Hereupon I shut up, rather mortified at having to surrender my belief in Paganini, but only too well convinced that he is not so much misu as I had fancied.

BAD LITERATURE FOR THE YOUNG.

[Alexander Strahan in the Contemporary Review.]

In our own country the conditions of the growth of this bad kind of literature for boys and girls are to be seen, some of them at least, lying plain upon the surface. There is the rapid increase of the population; the diffusion of the capacity to read among the classes whose circumstances are in other respects most unfavorable to the formation among them of proper standards of taste and good feeling; and there is the fact that the young have of late years been turned out early to earn their livings, and left pretty much to their own misguidance. Whether a state of civilization like that of London and New York can exist without "social deposits" of such a kind that these or similar conditions will always be reappearing in some shape, is a question on which opinions will differ. But we believe it is certain that the existence of this vile literature, whether for old or young, is a comparatively recent phenomenon. There appears to have been nothing like it (of course the same thing could not have then existed) when the late Dr. Kitto was engaged in those struggles after something to read which he has so admirably recorded; and there seems to have been nothing like it when the Queen came to the throne. At that date there was much more broad indecency in caricatures and in popular literature for adults; but that is a very different matter. Now-a-days, we have flourishing in vile luxuriance whole jungles of literature, chiefly for the young, such as Mr. Anthony Trollope and Mr. James Greenwood have, each in his own way, described in magazine articles. . . .

The alarming and dispiriting part of the case is the gradual spread upwards in what is called the social scale, of this sort of trash. Any observant person may notice low newspapers and low periodicals in houses of a pretension which would seem to point to something a great deal better. Respectable people—people who have influence in vestries and on school boards—may every day be seen spending money on fine dress and furniture, and, while they go regularly to church and maintain all the respectabilities, taking in journals and magazines that one would beforehand suppose to be quite beneath their notice. It is indeed undeniable that the last ten years have witnessed a general lowering of the standards in all strictly popular literature. There is more amateur or half-amateur literature; there is more false and vulgar sentiment, even where there is what is called "pure Christian teaching;" and everywhere there is a pandering to the appetite for luxury and wordly success.

It is, perhaps, in the popular literature of America that we see the least favorable examples of the manner in which recent conditions of living affect literature for "the masses." It is certainly to America that we must go to see the barefaced instances of pandering, and the most ingenious evasions of the higher literary responsibility.

ANCIENT AND MODERN BALLADS.

[H. C. Hewlett in the Contemporary Review.]

It would be easy to pursue the same process of comparison between ancient and modern examples of the lyrical ballad. A parallel, for instance, is suggested between the pathetic Scottish ballad "The Twa' Sisters of Binnorie," and Kingsley's "Sands o' Dee," by the occurrence in both of the same incident, the discovery of the body of a drowned girl. Nothing can be more truthful than the conception of the scene by the old poet. We see, as in a picture, how "sometimes she sunk, sometimes she swam," on the stream; how when "she cam' to the mouth of yon milldam," the miller's son coming out "saw the fair maid soummin' in," and called his father to draw off the water, for.

"There's either a mermaid or a swan,
By the bonny mill-daws o'Binnorie,"

and how, when the water was drawn, their eyes rested on the rich attire of the "drowned woman":

"Round about her middle sma',
(Binnorie, O Binnorie!)
There went a gouden girdle bra,"
By the bonny mill dams o' Binnorie.

"All amang her yellow hair,
(Binnorie, O Binnorie!)
A string o' pearls was twisted rare,
By the bonny mill-dams o' Binnorie.

"On her fingers lily-white,
(Binnorie, O Binnorie!)
The jewel rings were shining bright,
By the bonny mill-dams o' Binnorie."

But the description occupies seven verses, of fourteen lines, six of which are devoted to the glory of dress and jewels; detail which, however appropriate to the character of the supposed spectators, somewhat detracts from the pathos of the tragedy. The advantage of dramatic force is obviously with the modern poet, who condenses the scene into six lines, and concentrates attention upon the victim's personal beauty:

"Oh! is it weed, or fish, or floating hair
A tress of golden hair,
A drowned maiden's hair,
Above the nets at sea?
Was never salmon yet that shone so fair,
Among the stakes on Dee."

The significant precision of this diction, again, contrasts with the poverty of his predecessor, who repeats the word "swim" to indicate the struggling of the living girl and the floating of her corpse, and the word "come" to mean both rest and motion, but has no epithet to express the activity of the instrument by which the tragedy was effected. When Kinsley applies the same epithet "rolling" to the wind and the foam, he aptly denotes the elemental concord further emphasized by the reiteration of the word "western"—

"That western wind was wild and dank with foam. . . .
The western tide crept along the sand."

How the variety of phrase employed to mark the ruthless action of the sea—"crept up," "rolling foam," "the cruel, crawling foam," "the cruel, hungry foam,"—serves to intensify the reality and deepen the impression of pathos, must have struck the least observant reader.

WHY HE WASN'T ELECTED.

The candidate who didn't get enough votes to elect him the other day is out on the street now, wearing the look of an injured man. As he turns a corner he meets Jones, and Jones says:

"Ah! Well, I'm sorry for you; I'd have bet money that you would go in by 500 majority."

"My majority would have been twice that if some dastard hadn't started the rumor that I was opposed to education," replies Unsuccessful.

"They lied about you eh?"

"Lied! Why, they told me the most outrageous falsehoods the human mind could conceive! I've got a clue, and you look out for three or four civil suits for damages."

Turning the next corner he meets Davis, and Davis yells out:

"Hello! I see you aren't dead yet! Well, I'm sorry for you; I wanted to see you go in."

"And I should have been elected straight as a string if my name on the ticket hadn't been spelled wrong. That and that alone floored me."

One block more and Smith rushes at him and shouts:

"Hang it! but I thought you would wax that fellow by 3,000 votes!"

"I'd have done it like a shot," replies the Unsuccessful, "but the inspectors received hundreds of illegal votes, and I was laid out. This thing isn't through with, however; I propose to carry it to the Supreme Court."

As he reaches the City Hall the fourth man holds out his hand and says:

"Well, you couldn't both be elected, but you did just run like a quarter-horse."

"I can tell you something," whispers Unsuccessful.

"Eh? What?"

"I believe the ballot boxes were stuffed against me!"

"No!"

"S true as you live! I think I can put my hand on a man who will swear to it, and I tell you I'll make it red hot for those inspectors!"

And the unsuccessful candidate is certain in his own mind that he is a great martyr.

THE following, intended to commemorate the fate of a tract peddler who sat down on a can of nitro-glycerine to rest himself, was submitted to the poet Childs, and pronounced contraband:

To the azure depths of the upper air,
His body had flewn, flewn, flewn,
And over the landscape everywhere—
A bit of him here, and a bit of him there—
It now lies strewn, strewn, strewn;
But his soul, I believe, and am willing to swear,
Is grandly climbing the golden stair,
To an anti-glycerine tune;
Gone where they don't put it up in cans.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

I am the flower that every age has sung,
My name has trembled on the unwilling tongue;
Midst sad farewells how mournfully has rung
Forget-me-not!

I image best the heaven's eternal blue!
Though transient clouds may hide it from the view,
It shineth still, faith's never-changing hue,
Forget-me-not.

The restless brook, the river's deeper flow,
Beside my quiet home still come and go;
I kiss the waters, murmuring soft and low,
Forget-me-not.

The birds above me hovering on the wing,
List the hushed whisper, and the woodlands ring
With the light choral as they answering sing,
Forget-me-not.

The laughing eddies hastening to the sea
With rippling echoes mock the symphony,
The rude winds toss it on their pinions free,
Forget-me-not.

And human voices catch the sweet refrain,
In loving accents fraught with human pain,
Repeating still the never-dying strain,
Forget me-not.

FARM NOTES.

EDUCATING HORSES.

A gun can be fired from the back of a horse, an umbrella held over his head, a buffalo robe thrown over his neck, a railroad engine pass by, his heels bumped with sticks, and the animal take it all as a natural condition of things, if only taught by careful management that he will not be injured thereby. There is great need of improvement in the management of this noble animal; less beating wanted and more of education.

THE FOOD OF SWINE.

If there is any one thing in rural practice which needs reforming more that another, it is the manner of raising and feeding swine. From the day they are large enough to eat they are offered all manner of refuse about the place, such as rank weeds, filthy slops spoiled vegetables and meats, dead fowls, &c. They are allowed to rummage the dung yard and glean the refuse of food in the faces of cattle and horses, on the ground of economy. But we imagine that the quantity of food saved in this way is very insignificant—not to exceed the value of a bushel of shelled corn a year among the whole stock on an ordinary sized farm. The objections to the practice of keeping swine in this way are so serious, however, that the reasons in favor of it have no force at all. The origin of trichinosis in swine may be always traced to the consumption of vile stuffs in their food, or to being housed and yarded amid filth and foul air. Every few month the press announces a case of trichinæ in an individual or a whole family, with all the horrible details and sufferings which attend the parasite attack. Only lately some new cases are reported here in the West, which are alarming. We are quite sure that every farmer and every one who feeds and fattens a pig will only need to have their attention called to so important and serious a matter to secure a complete reform in the practice of feeding an animal which will take whatever is offered to it, and will live in the most filthy holes and yards. On the farm the swine should have clover pasture, and for swill only milk and corn meal; no dish water or meat scraps from the table, as these are sure to putrefy and poison the mass in the barrel or tank. Pure water, with a little meal added, is preferable. The dish water may go to the compost heap, and the scraps from the table to the poultry, while they are fresh. Spoiled meat should be buried or mixed with composted materials; they should never be given to any domestic animal. Large numbers of swine are frequently confined in small quarters, with very little regard to cleanliness or pure air. Of course, some of them will lose appetite, the first sign of the derangement of the organs of nutrition and assimilation. They do not thrive, but they are kept along till slaughtering time, and are dressed and packed among the lot. Such animals are extremely liable to be infested with trichinæ and other parasites; and those who consume them as food expose themselves to sickness, diseases of a lingering nature, and to death in a most horrible form.

Interests, therefore, as dear as health and life, require a thorough reform in keeping and feeding swine. Let their food be as pure as that which other animals consume. Let them be kept in clean quarters and have pure air. Let diseased or unthrifty animals be separated from those in health, and we may have no fears of trichinosis among either swine or human beings.—[Detroit Tribune.

WALKING HORSES.

We are glad to notice that many of our Western fairs are offering handsome premiums for the fastest walking horses. There is no disguising the fact that a good walk is the most useful gait that a general purpose horse can possess, and if one-half the attention were paid to cultivating this gait, and breeding with a view to its transmission, that is now given to that of training and breeding trotters, horses that could walk five miles an hour would soon be as abundant as 2:30 trotters now are. The trouble now is that the whole country is possessed of a mania for fast trotters, and as soon as the colt is broken to halter, no matter whether he be thoroughbred, Conestoga, Norman, Hambletonian, Clydesdale or Canadian, he is put to trotting. The whole country is engaged in training trotters, from the plowboy in the field to the professional on the track, to the utter neglect of that more useful, everyday gait, the walk. Even the importers of draft stallions from Europe have caught the infection, and instead of bringing the best walkers, we only hear of their "great trotting action." It is time to put an end to this nonsense; the gait for a draft horse is pre-eminently a walk, while nothing adds more to the ability of the roadster to make a long journey in good time than a walking gait that will carry him along at the rate of five miles an hour. The first aim, when a horse is broken to the harness, should be to educate him to a good, fast walk, and after that has been done, if you can get him to trot fast, so much the better. One of the most successful breeders of trotting horses in America has often remarked to us that he would not keep a horse on his place that was not a fast walker, and that he had invariably found that the fastest walkers made the fastest trotters. It is a positive luxury to ride or drive a horse that can walk off with you at the rate of five miles an hour. It is such a relief to feel that when you ease up your horse from his swinging trot, or lope, that you have not come to a standstill, but that you are yet making respectable progress. For our own private use on the road the walk is the gait which we prize above all others, and anything which promises to increase the number of fast walkers shall receive our hearty encouragement.—[Spirit of the Times.

OLD ROSES.

Is it not possible to produce a "mania" for collecting and cultivating the good old roses, once supposed to be the result of the best efforts of our rosarians? We have been rushing ahead in floriculture for the past half century or more, looking rather for "new things" than for intrinsic worth, and it is time that somebody started the fashion of gathering the old and good, placing upon them a new valuation. Every Summer, when the old "June roses" come into bloom, I am reminded of the good things left behind in our race for novelties in other classes. The old mosses of thirty and fifty years ago have not been surpassed by any later introduction. The old single French crimson still furnishes as pretty buds as the newest perpetual moss, and who wants a moss rose except when in bud? The old crested Province has never as yet had a rival, but stands alone, the queen of its species. And as I look over the old sorts, like George the Fourth, with deep crimson petals, or La Tourterelle, Madame Hardy, Persian Yellow, and similar kinds, I begin to find myself wishing for more of the same, although novelties are abundant, and one might think, from the descriptions given, far superior to those old and still unsurpassed favorites. A sight of the old cabbage rose, Village Maid, and White Bath, would be like gathering old coins from the ruins of Herculaneum or Pompeii.—[Garden.

ROUGH-AND-TUMBLING AT A HIGH ALTITUDE.

[From the Hartford Post Nov. 25.]

The scaffolding on the new Cheney Block is high enough to make one dizzy with the mere thought of working so far up from terra firma, and the movements of the workmen have been watched with some interest, as they apparently risked their lives at every step. Wednesday afternoon a couple of bricklayers got into a rough and tumble fight on the staging, unmindful of the fact that if they fell off they would be smashed as flat as a pancake. Finally getting on their feet one struck the other with a brick, knocking him off the staging, but he fortunately fell on the inward side, landing against the wall which they had been building. The fearful risk seemed to cool the angry passions of both the combatants, and they gave up the fight, at least for that time and place.

VARIETIES.

ALL that a hard-up man wants is to be let a loan.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S pet horses are handsome grays.

WHAT relation is Profanity to Crime? First cussin'.

BOSTON has a new charity in the shape of an institute for invalid female school teachers.

A FEATURE of the Sunday dinners at the California State prison is a 1200-pound bread pudding.

A RELIGIOUS paper says "San Francisco is down on its knees." Chinese are perhaps referred to.

SAMUEL WOOD proposes to establish a college of music in New York and endow it with $5,000,000.

M. SEBILLE, a French architect, injects bricks with tar and finds them impermeable to humidity.

Whoever it was that called a sausage "a ground hog" has made the best pun of the current month.

SOME Newport women have just organized a society for the advancement of social entertainments.

"HE was one of our most energetic trustees," says a village paper in an obituary notice, "and we trustee's happy."

LAWYERS don't starve to death in Bavaria. A case there which began in the fifteenth century has only just been concluded.

THE idea that it will make no difference a hundred years hence is an error; it will make a hundred years' difference, at least.

SYLVESTER SHAW, of Brown county, Ohio, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday last week with his twenty-one children.

WHEN a man asks his boy how his left boot happens to be worn away more than the other, he invariably tells him sawing wood did it.

A SON of Joseph Arch, the arch-agitator of agricultural problems, has a son who has recently been convicted of robbery. The boy got six months.

WHAT are they adulterating coffee with now? While Mr. Nangle, of New York, was heating some the other day it exploded, scalding his entire countenance.

A NEGRO justice of the peace in Jefferson county, Florida, has, with more than Roman firmness, sent the wife of his bosom to prison for stealing a chemise.

A GERMAN street fruit dealer rebuked a young clerk who took a single peanut from his stand, the other day, by saying: "Young feller, we don't sell dose py de piece any more!"

THE grangers of California are circulating a petition praying the next legislature to pass a bill "fixing the rate of attorneys' and lawyers' fees where no special contract is made."

THE softer sex has reason to feel encouraged. The last census showed the number of idiots proper in the United States to be 24,527, of whom 14,485 were males and 10,042 females.

A CONTEMPORARY, alluding to the current hubbub in Washington, calls it "the bustle before the sitting." This is a reversal of the legitimate order of things—the bustle is usually behind the sitting.

A BLACK duck flew the other day against the light house at Sankaty, Nantucket, with such force as to break a large plate glass window, nearly half an inch thick, killing itself instantly.

"CHARLES;" she murmured, as they strolled along the Tremont Street Mall the other evening, and gazed upwards at the bejeweled firmament. "Charles, dear, which is Venus and which is Adonis?"—[Boston Globe.

A SCIENTIFIC expedition is now being organized in Holland, under the auspices of the Geographical Society, for the purpose of exploring the interior of the Island of Sumatra, some parts of which are quite unknown to Europeans.

THE Governor of Arizona has offered a reward of $500 for the capture of a man named Sheridan, who is believed to have committed eight murders by luring his victims off into the mountains under the pretext of showing them rich mines.

A VETERAN of the war of 1812 celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birth in Quebec a few days ago. He wears constantly a medal which was given him by the British Government in commemoration of the battle of Chateaugay.

AN Americanized citizen was called on as a witness in a case before one of the justices lately; and when the oath was administered, he raised both hands and said: "I shall spoke nodding what ain't drew, if ever I hope to die so quick as a minute!"

A CASE in one of the civil courts of San Francisco some time ago, had to be postponed on account of a conflict of jurisdiction, one of the jurors having been sentenced to twenty-four hours' imprisonment for intoxication by a police magistrate.

To irritate a woman whose mind is of the strong sort, read to her that if she were in Japan her three principal duties would be: 1. Obedience to parents when a child. 2. Obedience to her husband when a wife. 3. Obedience to her eldest son when a widow.

BARNUM, as mayor of Bridgeport, Connecticut, has brought the case of the Bridgeport gas company, charged with defrauding the city by means of burners that pass less gas than is paid for, before the common council. Barnum always was in favor of a good quantity of gas.

CHARLES MATHEWS told his friends some amusing stories before starting for India. Said he: "I played by command and in the presence of His Majesty Kame-hame-ha, the fifth king of the Cannibal Islands, before an audience of Kanakas—black gentlemen, who a few years ago, would have supped off me with pleasure."

A GREAT deal of attention is now being attracted to a pair of deer's horns, which are hanging in a gunsmith's shop at Yreka, Cal. One horn has seven and the other six prongs growing directly out of the butt, none of the prongs being more than nine or ten inches long. The buck from whose head the horns were taken was very old.

A PAWNEE aboriginal presented his big and stalwart form one December day at the house of a well-to-do family in Lincoln. The hostess pitied the savage, he being so poorly clad, and so said, "Are you not cold this wintry day?" He in turn inquired if her face was cold. She replied in the negative, whereupon he said: "Ingin is face all over."

A SAGINAW lady sang out to her husband, as he made his exit through the doorway: "Go to Barr's and get some No. 50 black thread, three cord." "K-ris-to-fer K-lum-bo," muttered the head of the family, as he started after the wood inspector to cord it up, "why didn't she order a car load lot and be done with him. Must be she is going to have the sewing society this week."

"WHAT makes me love my pretty delicate little blue-eyed boy," said the fond father, as he and the pastor entered the library, "is that sometimes the tears run down the wrinkles in my cheeks as I feel fine points touching me to the core, and wonder if God will let him stay with me very, very—" here the fond father sat down on a pin and said, "Mariar, will you force me to go to a restaurant to get my dinner?"

IT is estimated that the pork packers of Chicago alone, will need 1,500,000 hogs, averaging 330 pounds each, which at 7 cents per pound, will cost about 35 million dollars. This amount of money will be scattered throughout Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. A nearly equal sum will go from Cincinnati into Ohio, Missouri and Indiana, with large amounts from St. Louis, and much from Milwaukee will go into Michigan and Minnesota.

"ONLY a Gray Hair, Darling," is the latest song published. But when his wife, whose own hair is short and red, came to examine it more closely, she saw that it was yellow as saffron and nearly three feet long, and she knew in a minute where it came from, and before he could begin to explain how it got on the shoulder of his coat, the air was so full of his own hair that he thought one of Prof. Tice's cyclones had come along that way and missed everything but his head.—[Burlington Hawkeye.

A SPECIMEN of the *ophiophagus elaps*, or snake-eating snake, is one of the recent accessions to the London Zoological Garden. He is over seven feet in length, and his circumference is about equal to the thickness of a man's wrist. His virus is as deadly as that of the cobra, and he is a regular athlete among snakes. His head is very lizard-like and harmless looking, and has an intelligent looking eye. Like a cobra, he has a hood which he can expand when angry, and his body is ornamented with very pretty stripes. His mode of attack is very peculiar. He glides after you with the swiftness of a hawk after a bird, and when he gets up to his enemy bites him and retires. On his arrival at the gardens the *ophiophagus* was treated to a live English snake, which he instantly seized and swallowed head foremost. He is also said to eat rats, mice, and small birds.

A FEEBLE imitator of Mr. Richard Grant White, living in Boston, attempted some time since, to explain Burns' meaning in the immortal ballad "Coming thro' the Rye." Burns, this spectacled philosopher argued, never meant the standard cereal from which frugal Saunie constructed his brown loaf as well as his glass of grog, but, instead, a small stream that empties into the Ayr in Scotland. This Boston hypothesis was forwarded to the postmaster at Ayr, Scotland, and by him was referred to Mr Waddell, the distinguished biographer of Burns and received prompt attention at his hands. Mr. Waddell rejoins that there is no such stream as the Rye in Scotland, and never was; and that if there had been one, and the song referred to it, the "Comin'" would have been o'er and not "thro'" the rye; that it was common in those times to have foot-paths through the fields of grain, and it would require no stretch of an amorous poet's fancy to imagine young lovers exchanging salutations when they meet in these by-paths; and, finally, the omission of the capital R, which would necessarily have been used if it had been a stream—the use of capitals being a point on which the poet was captious; and, finally, that it was an old rustic custom sanctioned by long usage among the Highland lads and lassies, O! The spectacled professor of word-twisting can now step down and out.—[Cin. Enquirer.

Weekly Post.

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OUR Radical contemporaries will hardly survive "the Democratic scramble for office," but if the scramble was on the other side, however, it would not impair their digestion in the slightest degree.

A GERMAN journal describes German liberty in the following terse language: "Pay taxes; be a soldier; and hold your tongue." It is altogether likely that that journalist will not be permitted to write epigrams much longer.

THE Boston Globe indulges in the hope that the New Hampshire Republicans will have concluded the war with the South in time for next Spring's campaign. It feels that until they realize fully that slavery is abolished and the rebellion over they can never hope to carry the State.

THE venerable Peter Cooper hit the mark very fairly when he said that the financial troubles of the country are principally caused by "under consumption," produced by the impossibility of the working classes, which constitute by far the great majority of the consumers, to earn as much as in former times, since less money is now in circulation than heretofore. This assertion cannot be contradicted, and the remedy lies not in unreasonable inflation, which the wildest resumptionists cannot more earnestly oppose than the advocates of a present currency, but simply in stopping the present policy and putting us back to where the country was before this insane contraction commenced.

GRANT wants a constitutional amendment making it the duty of each of the several States to establish and forever maintain free public schools, adequate to the education of all the children in the rudimentary branches within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birth place, or religion, forbidding the teaching in said schools of religious, atheistic or pagan views and prohibiting the granting of any school funds or school tax, or any part thereof, either by legislative, municipal or other authorities for the benefit of any other object of any nature or kind whatever. He borrowed this idea from Blaine and it is an idiotic idea at best. The people of the States have the patriotism to educate their children without any compulsion from the general government.

Is it not about time for the Radical organs to begin to howl about a reduction of clerical salaries in the House, now that the Democracy are in possession? This is a virtue that ought to strike them about this time, although while the Radicals held the House it was thought just the thing to multiply officers and increase salaries. For ourselves, we think that the House ought to reduce the salaries of clerks and curtail their number as much as possible; and we believe that we are justified in assuming that this will be done, as soon as the matter can be properly considered. While the Democracy could plead precedent for keeping up the extravagant establishments founded by the Radicals, the people have the right to expect a reduction of expenses in all directions. A little saved here and there, will make a large sum in the aggregate, and there is no party in this country to inaugurate this saving, except the Democracy. Let the policy be inaugurated at once, and let no economy be considered too trifling to be put in practice. The first step in the direction of true economy is to stop the little leaks, as they are really more exhausting than the big ones.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has rendered an important decision affecting the wool interests of the the country. Having reconsidered the action of the department under date of the 17th of October last, whereby Collectors of Customs were instructed to impose upon washed wools of any class double the duty to which wools of that class would have been liable if imported unwashed, the subject being treated purely in the legal aspect, as a question of statutory construction—has decided that although the transposition in the revised or codified tariff of 1874 of clauses contained in the tariff acts of 1864 and 1867 relating to wools, was such as to lead to the inference that Congress intended there should be no discrimination with respect to washed and unwashed wools as between the different classes thereof, yet in the absence of undoubtable evidence of such intent there being no change in the phraseology of the clauses contained in former acts and reproduced in the code, but only in their position, this fact alone is not sufficient to warrant the department in adopting a construction of the law different from that which has heretofore prevailed, but that it should be left to Congress to remedy any defects in the existing law which may seem to need correction. The instructions referred to relative to the imposition of double duty are therefore rescinded.

A POLITICAL BLUNDER.

The Administration papers, arguing from the cue sometime ago thrown out by General Grant, in his famous pronunciamento, have been striving to make out a necessity for re-electing their military President, in case of war, and at the same time they have been doing their best to blow the Cuban Spanish coal, and make it into a war blazed, so that the two things might fit, like a nice piece of cabinet work. The General and his henchmen overlook entirely the former military fame, power and prestige of their men, and they have consequently become illogical. If we should be unfortunately involved in war with a foreign power, General Grant, if he has not besotted his military genius through the blandishments of Washington and Long Branch, would be needed in the field, not in the Cabinet. In the one he has distinguished himself by success; in the other he has extinguished himself as a civil ruler, and proved his utter incapacity for the office he has dishonored by his selection and patronage of base tools, and his unblushing mercenary conduct.

Above all times, this government needs a wise civil ruler, during a period of war, and not a military demagogue. At no period can it be good policy to have military Presidents; but when this country may, if ever it shall be, engaged in fighting another nation, that is the very time when the coolest, wisest, and most statesmanlike qualities are needed at the head of the government; and if General Grant has any real solid claim to be a good military man, as claimed, that is the precise time when he will not be needed as President, but as General.

It does not therefore look very wise, on his part, or rather on the part of his immediate advisers, Babcock and Shepherd, to be working up that "exigency" in the shape of a war with Spain; or in fact a war of any kind. Grant said, wisely, "let us have peace," but then straightway he began to act over again our civil war. He says one thing and does another. President Johnson proved him to be a falsifier, and daily events are showing, that if he is not a public thief, he is the strong friend of men known to be thieves, and that he always has unscrupulous men working quietly for him in the lucrative offices in his gift. He has himself proclaimed to the whole world that he intends to hold his office for a Third Term, if he can. The people have not asked him to serve a Third Term; even his own party has repudiated the Third Term, but, as General Blair, who knew him well, asserted, Grant is not the man to wait for a popular call, or to care for other men in the Republican party; he goes for General Grant, and he has been made to believe, and hopes that the people are such fools that they can easily be hoodwinked into voting for him not only for a Third Term, but for any number of terms; or for life. We believe, however, that he is grossly in error, and we ask nothing better than to see Grant force his own nomination—which he can do, upon the rotten Republican party. Let Grant nominate Grant, and we shall have no fear of the result. He will be beaten by a larger majority than he ever commanded in his favor, before he was as well understood as he is now. He had better get up some other kind of exigency; though in truth no exigency can render Grant's continuance in office desirable.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We give this lengthy document entire in our issue of this morning. Its extreme length is the most notable feature about it. As for the matter of the document, even the friends of the President will hardly press the claim that it rises to the dignity of a high order of statesmanship or State papers.

His attempt at historical writing rises but little above the strict partizan and his political disquisitions are of a still lower order, and very much beneath the dignity of his position. The President has told us nothing but what we already knew, and has told this in a manner that is sometimes in bad taste, and frequently in bad judgment.

His anxiety for a Third Term crops out throughout his entire message, and fully accounts for his exaggerations and distortions of facts, with a view of leading to the conclusion that the country will not be able to survive a change of Administration. This idea runs through nearly the whole document and gives a person a very fair idea of the President's view of statesmanship, and his distrust of the people as being capable of independent self-government.

We have not the space this morning to enter into a lengthy analysis of the message, and so we hand the document over to our readers, or such of them as have exemplary patience to persue it. As the suggestions made will come before Congress from time to time during the present session, the subject matter of the message will not be disposed of in a day, although it is doubtful if it will maintain any vast degree of attention for any length of time.

The message as a whole is no material improvement over its predecessors and is much worse in many respects, showing as it does that President Grant is becoming more and more a partisan and less a statesman—if such a thing is possible—as he grows older in office. It will neither reflect credit upon the author, nor help him in the achievement of his ambitious ends.

WE are glad to learn, through our Washington correspondent that the chances for a Congressional appropriation toward the Centennial Celebration are brightening. That Government aid should be extended to the undertaking is so self-evident as to render argument unnecessary.—Phila. Press.

The Ring journals of Philadelphia daily vomit their filth upon the Democratic members of Congress. At State elections the Ring stuffs the ballot-boxes and defeats the will of the Democratic majority in Pennsylvania, electing State officials by the vilest kinds of fraud. The same Ring steals whatever money it can lay its hands on. Perhaps Congress will reflect maturely upon the proposed appropriation. The Philadelphia Ring will not find much favor in the eyes of Congress or the people generally. If the Centennial managers want to get a black eye in Congress, they will send a lot of Pilgrims over to Washington to lobby the appropriation through.

MINOR NOTES.

GOV. HARTRANFT has appointed George Lear, of Bucks county, as Attorney General of this State in place of Samuel Dimmick, deceased.

BOSTON has at last gotten rid of their postmaster, General Burt, who has finally succumbed to the wishes of the people and resigned. He proposes to engage in rail road business.

THE Blaine faction in the Republican party have begun an active canvass in his interest for the next Republican nomination for the Presidency. His friends say they will not on any account support Grant if he should be nominated for a third term, but will, on the contrary, give all their strength to some Democrat.

GRANT has resorted to the clergy to help him to a third term. At a meeting held yesterday in Boston of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School Union and of the Tract Society and also weekly meeting of preachers comprising nearly two hundred ministers, Bishop Haven urged as a measure of safety for the public the re-nomination of General Grant for President. His views were adopted by a unanimous vote.

HE WANTS HIS DIVY.

[Portland Argus.]

An interesting lawsuit is promised at at Bangor. The statement is made that six years ago, when the first officers under President Grant's administration were appointed, Deacon O. H. Ingalls was an applicant for the postmastership of Bangor. Dr. S. Morrison desired the pension agency. Finally Ingalls was set aside, and to preserve harmony was promised by Morrison the position of head clerk in the pension office. Being considered incompetent for the office, George R. Smith was appointed to it. But Morrison promised to make the matter all right by paying $1,200 a year to Ingalls as hush money. Ingalls says about one-quarter of the whole amount promised was paid, but Morrison refused to pay the other three-quarters which amounts for three years to about $3,600. Ingalls has now brought suit for the amount, and interesting disclosures are looked for.

THEY SHOULD REMEMBER.

[Courier Journal.]

The Republican papers which have been eulogizing Vice President Wilson so extensively should remember that he said to Dr. Baxter, not long before he died: "I would give a place in the Cabinet to a Southern man, and in doing so I would select a statesman—one who had brains, and in whom the South would have confidence even if he had been a rebel." There appears to be some difference of opinion between this Republican leader and the little souls who are yelping continually about "Confederate brigadiers in Congress."

A FAIR CHANCE FOR ALL.

[St. Louis Times.]

Babcock wants to be tried by a Board of Engineers. If his request is granted, McKee should be sat on by a commission of editors and Con. Maguire by an inquest of patent medicine manufacturers. Who doubts that the inventor of abdominal supporters would instantly acquit the discoverer of cundurango and the benne plant? It cannot, or at least ought not to be, Gen. Babcock. Take your punishment in the regular jury fling, like the rest of them.

THE FINAL REQUISITE.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Lord, Lord, how this world is given to stealing! Here comes a Pension Ring in the City of Brotherly Love that has encircled a million of dollars annually for several years. Of course, a representative of the United States, a Clerk was one of the thieves. No first-class piece of art in stealing from the government can be executed without the inspiration of the approving "last touches" of a representative of the United States.

FOR EXCITABLE PEOPLE.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

Nervous and excitable people will have as much as they will want to attend to next year with the Centennial, the international shooting match, the international rowing match, the Emperor of Brazil, the Crown Prince of Germany, and the Presidential election all on hand at once. It will be one big "Hail Columbia" the whole year.

EVEN HUSKS WILL DO.

[Gazette, Third Term Organ.]

The Republican members of the House at Washington did a graceful act in nominating the old officials, Messrs. Blaine and McPherson for Speaker and Clerk. It amounts to nothing more than a recognition of their fidelity in the past, but even this is pleasent to receive when nothing more is possible.

President's Message

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7.

This afternoon at one o'clock both branches of Congress re-assembled, and the Joint Committee of the Senate and House appointed at the morning session reported in their respective branches that they had waited upon the President, and announced that they were ready to receive any message he had to communicate.

The annual message was received, and was read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my seventh annual message to Congress in this Centennial year of our national existence as a free and independent people, it affords me great pleasure to recur to the advancement that has been made from the time of our Colonies, one hundred years ago. We were then a people numbering only 3,000,000, now we number more than 40,000,000. Their industries were confined almost exclusively to the tillage of the soil. Now manufactories absorb much of the labor of the country. Our liberties remain unimpaired. The bondsmen have been freed from slavery, we have become possessed of the respect, if not the friendship, of all civilized nations. Our progress has been great in all the arts in science, agriculture, commerce, navigation, mining, mechanics, law, medicine, etc., and in general education the progress is likewise encouraging. Our thirteen States have become thirty-eight, including Colorado, which has taken the initiatory steps to become a State, and eight territories including the Indian Territory and Alaska, and excluding Colorado, making a territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. On the South we have extended to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the West from the Mississippi to the Pacific. One hundred years ago the cotton gin, the steamship, the railroad, the telegraph, the reaping, sewing and modern printing machines, and numerous other inventions of scarcely less value to our business and happiness were entirely unknown.

MANUFACTURES AND MINERALS.

In 1776, manufactures scarcely existed even in name, in all this vast territory. In 1870, more than 2,000,000 of persons were employed in manufactories, producing more than $2,100,000,000 of produce in amount annually, nearly equal to our National debt. Nearly the whole of the population of 1776 were engaged in the one occupation of agriculture. In 1870 so numerous and diversified had become the occupations of our people, that less than 6,000,000 out of more than 40,000,000, were engaged. The extraordinary effort produced in our country by a resort to such occupations, has built a market for the produce of the fertile lands distant from the seaboard and the markets of the world. The American sytem of working various and extensive manufactures, next to the plow and the pasture, and adding connecting railroads and steamboats, has produced in our distant country results not equalled by the intelligent parts of other nations. The ingenuity and skill of American mechanics have been demonstrated at home and abroad in a manner most flattering to their pride, but for the extraordinary grade and ability of our mechanics, the achievements of our agriculturists, manufactures and transportors throughout the country would have been impossible of attainment. The progress of the miner has also been great. Of coal, our production was small. Now, many millions of tons are mined annually. So with iron, which formed scarcely an appreciable part of our products half a century ago. We now produce more than the world consumed at the beginning of our national existence. Lead, zinc and copper, from being articles of imports, we may expect to be large exporters in the near future. The development of gold and silver mines throughout the States and territories has not only been remarkable, but has had a large influence upon the business of all commercial nations.

Our merchants in the last hundred years, have had a success, and have established a reputation for enterprise, sagacity, progress, and integrity unsurpassed by people of older nationalities. This good name is not confined to their homes, but goes out on every sea, and into every port where commerce enters. With equal pride we can point to our progress in all of the learned professions.

As we are now about to enter upon a second centennial, commencing our manhood as a nation, it is well to look back upon the past and study what will be best to preserve and advance our future greatness. From the fall of Adam for his transgression to the present day, no nation has ever been free from threatened danger to its prosperity and happiness. We should look to the dangers that threatens us and remedy them so far. Then, so far as lies in our power, we are a republic, wherein one man is as good as another before the law.

THE EDUCATION OF THE MASSES.

Under such a form of Government, it is of the greatest importance that all should be possessed of education and intelligence enough to cast a vote with a right understanding of its meaning. Large associations of ignorant men cannot, for any considerable period, oppose a successful resistance to tyranny or oppression from the educated few, and will inevitable sink into acquiescence to the will of intelligence, whether directed by the demagogue or by priestcraft. Hence the education of the mass becomes of the first necessity, for the preservation of our institutions. They are worth preserving, because they have secured the greatest good to the greatest proportion of population of any form of government yet divised. All other forms of government approach it just in proportion to the general diffusion of education and independence of thought and action.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

As the primary step, therefore to our advancement that has marked our progress in the past century, I suggest for your earnest consideration, and most earnestly recommend it, that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the legislatures of the several States for ratification, making it the duty of each of the several States to establish and forever

MAINTAIN FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

Adequate to the education of all the children in the rudimentary branches within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birth place, or religion, forbidding the teaching in said schools of religious atheistic or pagan viewers and prohibiting the granting of any school funds or school tax, or any part thereof, either by legislative, municipel or other authorities for the benefit of any other object of any nature or kind whatever. In connection with this important question, I would all also call your attention to the importance of correcting an evil that, if permitted to continue, will probably lead to great trouble in our land before the close of the nineteenth century—that is, the accumulation of vast amounts of untaxed church property. In 1850, I believe, the church property of the United States which paid no tax—municipal or State—amounted to about $83,000,000. In 1860 the amount had doubled. In 1875 it is about $1,000,000,000. By 1900, without check, it is safe to say that this property will reach a sum exceeding $3,000,000,000. So vast a sum, receiving all the protection and benefits of the Government, without bearing its proportion of the burdens and expense of the same, will not be looked upon acquiescently by those who have paid taxes. In a growing country, where real estate enhances so rapidly with time, as in the United States, there is scarcely a limit to the wealth that may be acquired by corporations, religious or otherwise. If allowed to remain real estate without taxation, the contemplation of so vast a property as here alluded to, without taxation, may lead to sequestration, without Constitutional authority, and through blood. I would suggest the taxation of all property equally, whether church or corporation, exempting only the last resting place of the dead, and possibly, with proper restrictions, church edifices.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with most of the Foreign Powers continue on a satisfactory and friendly footing. Increased intercourse, the extension of commerce and cultivation of mutual interests, have steadily improved our relations with the large majority of powers of the world rendering practicable the peaceful solution of questions which, from time to time, necessarily erise, leaving few which demand extended or particular notice.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence of the Department of State with our diplomatic relations abroad is transmitted herewith. I am happy to announce the passage of an act by the General Cortes of Portugal, since the adjournment of Congress, for the abolition of servitude in the Portuguese colonies. It is to be hoped that such legislation may be another step toward the great consummation to be reached, when no man shall be permitted, directly or indirectly, under any guise, excuse or fancy of a law, hold his fellow man in bondage. I am of the opinion, also, that it is the duty of the United States as contributing toward that end, and required by the spirit of the age in which we live, to provide by suitable legislation that no citizen of the United States shall hold slaves, as property, in any other country or be interested therein.

CHILIAN REPARATION.

Chili has made reparation in the case o the whale ship "Good Return," seized without sufficient cause upwards of forty years ago. Though she had hitherto denied her accountability, the denial was never acquiesced in by this Government, and the justice of the claim has been so earnestly contended for, that it has been gratifying that she should have at last acknowledged it.

A CLAIM SETTLED.

The arbitrators in the case of the United States steamer Montigo, for the seizure and detention of which the Government of the United States of Colombia was held accountable, has decided in favor of the claim. This decision has settled a question which has been pending for several years, and which, while it continued open, might more or less disturb the good understanding which it is desirable should be maintained between the Republics.

TREATY WITH HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

A reciprocity treaty, with the Hawaiian Islands was concluded, the same month, as it contains a stipulation that it shall not go into effect until Congress shall enact the proper legislation for the purpose, copies of the instrument are herewith submitted, in order that if such should be the pleasure of Congress, the necessary legislation upon the subject may be adopted.

SPANISH INDEMNITY.

In march last an arrangement was made through Mr. Cushing, our Minister in Madrid, with the Spanish Government for the payment by the latter to the United States of the sum of $80,000 in coin for the purpose of the relief of the families or persons of the ship's company and certain passengers of the Virginius. This sum was to have been paid in three instalments, at two months each. It is due to the Spanish government that I should state that the payments were fully and speedily anticipated by that government, and that the whole amount was paid within but a few days more than two months from the date of the agreement, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

In pursuance of the terms of the adjustment, I have directed the distribution of the amount among the parties entitled thereto, including the ship's company and such of the passengers as were American citizens. Payments are made accordingly on application of the parties entitled thereto.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

The past year has furnished no evidence of an sporoaching end of the ruinous conflict which has been raging for seven years in the neighboring Island of Cuba. The same disregard of the laws of civilized warfare and of the just demands of humanity, which have heretofore called forth expressions of condemnation from the nations of Christendom have continued to blacken the sad scene. Desolation, ruin and pillage are pervading the rich field of one of the most fertile and productive regions of the earth, and the incendiaries torch, firing plantations and valuable factories and buildings, is the agent, marking the alternate advance or retreat of contending parties. The protracted continuance of the strife seriously affects the interests of all commercial nations, but those of the United States more than others, by reason of close proximity, its larger trade and intercourse with Cuba, and frequent and intimate personal and social relations which have grown up between its citizens and those of the island; moreover the property of our citizens in Cuba is large, and is rendered insecure and depreciated, in value and in capacity of production by the continuation of the strife and the unnatural mode of its conduct. The same is true, differing only in degree with respect to the interest and people of other nations, and the absence of any reasonable assurance of a near termination of conflict must, of necessity, soon compel the State thus suffering to consider what the interests of their own people and their duty toward themselves may demand. I have hoped that Spain would be enabled to

ESTABLISH PEACE

in her colony, to afford security to the property and the interests of our citizens, and allow legitimate scope to trade and commerce, and the natural productions of the Island.

Because of this hope, and from an extreme reluctance to interfere in the most remote manner in the affairs of another and friendly nation, especially of one whose sympathy and friendship in the struggling infancy of our own existence must ever be remembered with gratitude, I have patiently, and anxiously waited the progress of events. Our own civil conflict is too recent for us not to consider the difficulties which surround a government distracted by a dynastic rebellion at home, at the same time that it has to cope with a separate insurrection in a distant colony; but whatever causes may have produced the situation which so grievously affects our interests, it exists, with all its attendant evils, operating directly upon this country and its people. Thus far all the resorts of Spain have proved abortive, and time has marked no improvement in the situation. The armed bands of either side now occupy nearly the same ground as in the past, with the difference, from time of time, of more lives sacrificed, more property destroyed, and wider extents of fertile and productive fields, and more valuable property constantly, wantonly sacrificed to the incendiaries' torch. In contests of this nature, where a considerable body of people who have attempted to free themselves of the control of the superior government have reached such a point in the occupation of territory, in power and in general organization, as to constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of stability and equipped with the machinery for the administration of internal policy, and the execution of its laws, and prepared and able to administer justice at home, as well as in its dealings with other powers, it is within the province of those other powers to recognize its existence as a new and independent nation. In such cases other nations simply deal with an actually existing condition of things and recognize as one of the powers of the earth that body politic which, possessing the necessary elements, has in fact become a new power. In a word, the creation of a new State is a fact to establish, the condition of things essential to the recognition of this fact. There must be a people occupying a known territory, united under some known and defined form of government, acknowledged by those subject thereto, in which the functions of government are administered by usual methods, competent to mete out justice to strangers, to afford remedies for public and for private wrongs, and able to assume the relative international obligations and capable of performing corresponding obligations. International duties, resulting from its acquisition of the rights of sovereignty and power, should exist complete in its organization, ready to take and able to maintain its place among the nations of the earth. While conscious that the insurrection in Cuba has shown a strength and endurance which makes it at least, doubtful whether it be in the power of Spain to subdue it, it seems unquestionable that no such civil organization exists which may be recognized as an independent Government capable of performing its obligations, and entitled to be treated as one of the powers of the earth. A recognition under such circumstances would be inconsistent with the facts, and would compel the power giving it soon to support, by force, the Government to which it had really given its only claim of existence. In my judgment, the United States should adhere to the policy and the principles which heretofore have been its sure and safe guides in like contests between revolted colonies and their mother country, and acting only upon the clearest evidence, should avoid any possibility of suspicion or imputation—a recognition of the independence of Cuba being, in my opinion, impracticable and indefensible. The question which next presents itself is that of the recognition of belligerent rights in the parties to the contest.

In a former message to Congress I had occasion to consider this question, and reached the conclusion that the conflict in Cuba, devasting as were its incidents, did not rise to the fearful dignity of war. Regarding it now, after this lapse of time, I am unable to see that any notable success of any marked or real advance on the part of the insurgents has essentially changed the character of the contest. It has acquired greater age, but not greater or more formidable proportions. It is possible that the acts of foreign powers and even the acts of Spain herself, of this very nature might be pointed to in defense of such recognition, but now, as in its past history, the United States should carefully avoid the false lights which might lead it into the mazes of deustful law and of questionable propriety, and adhere rigidly and sternly to the rule which has been its guide and doing only that which is right, and honest, and of good reports. The question of according or of withholding rights of belligerency must be judged in every case in view of the particular attending facts, unless justified by necessity. It is always, and justly regarded as an unfriendly act, and gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the Rebellion. It is necessary and it is required when the interests and rights of another Government, or of its people are so far affected by pending civil conflicts as to require a definition of its relations to the parties thereto. But this conflict must be one which will be recognized in the sense of international law, as war. Belligerence, too, is a fact. The mere existence of contending armed bodies, and their occasional conflicts, do not constitute war in the sense referred to. Applying to the existing condition of affairs in Cuba the tests recognized by the publicists and writers on international law, and which have been observed by Nations of dignity, honesty and power, when free from sensitive or selfish and unworthy motives, I fail to find in the insurrection the existence of such a substantial political organization, real, palpable and manifest to the world, having the forms and capable of the ordinary functions of the Government toward its own people, and to other States, with Courts for the administration of justice, with a local habitation, possessing such organization of force, such material, such occupation of territory, as to take the contest out of the catagory of a mere rebellious insurrection or occasional skirmishes, and place it on the terrible footing of war, to which a recognation of belligerency would aim to elevate it. The contest, moreover, is solely on the land, the insurrection has not possessed itself of

A SINGLE SEAPORT,

where it may send forth its flag, nor has it any means of communication with foreign powers, except through military lines of its adversaries. No apprehension of any of those sudden and difficult complications which a war upon the ocean is apt to precipitate upon the vessels both commercial and national, and upon the consular officers of other powers calls for the definition of their relations to the parties to the contest considered as a question of expediency. I regard the accordance of belligerent rights still to be as unwise and premature as I regard it to be at present indefensible. As a measure of right, such recognition entails upon the country according the rights which flow from it, difficult and complicated duties, and requires the action from the contending parties of the strict observance of their rights and obligations. It confers the right of search upon the high seas by vessels of both parties; it would subject the carrying of arms and ammunition of war, which now may be transported freely, and without interruption, in the vessels of the United States to detention, and to possible seizure; it would give rise to countless vexatious questions, would release the parent government from responsibility for acts done by the insurgents, and would invest Spain with the right to exercise the supervision recognized by our treaty of 1795 over our commerce on the high seas, a very large part of which in its traffic between the Atlantic and Gulf States, and between all of them, and the States upon the Pacific passes through the waters which wash the shores of Cuba.

The exercise of this supposition could scarce fail to lead, if not to abuses, certainly to collisions perilous to the peaceful relations of the two States. There can be little doubt to what result such supervision would, before long, draw this nation. It would be unworthy of the United States to inaugurate the possibilities of such result by measures of questionable right, or expediency, or by any indirection. Apart from any question of theoretical right, I am satisfied that while the accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgents in Cuba might give them a hope and inducement to protract the struggle, it would be but a delusive hope, and would not remove the evil which this Government and its people are experiencing, but would draw the United States into complications which it has waited long and already suffered much to avoid. The recognition of independence or of belligerency being thus in my judgment equally inadvisable, it remains to consider what course shall be adopted should the conflict not soon be brought to an end, by acts of the parties themselves, and should the evils which result therefrom, affecting all nations and particularly the United States, continue. In such events, I am of the opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible.

MEDIATION AND INTERVENTION.

Owing perhaps to the large expanse of water separating the Island from the peninsula, the want of harmony and of personal sympathy between the inhabitants of the colony and those sent thither to rule them, and the want of adoption of the ancient colonial system of Europe to the present time, and to the ideas which the events of the past century have developed, the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have their sway, and to assume the part of peacemaker. In this view in the early days of the contest, the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purpose, in the interest of humanity, and in sincere friendship for both parties, but were at the the time declined by Spain, with the declaration, nevertheless, that at a future time they would be indispensable. No intimation has been received that, in the opinion of Spain, that time has been reached, and yet the struggle continues, with all its dread losses and all its injuries to the interests of the United States and of other nations.

Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other, as well as all the relations, and interests dependent on the expense of peace in the Island. But they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment, and both have thus far failed of achieving any success whereby one party shall possess and control the Island to the exclusion of the other. Under these circumstances, the agency of others, either by mediation or by intervention, seems to be the only alternative which must sooner or later be invoked for the termination of the strife.

NON-INTERVENTION.

At the same time, while thus impressed, I do not, at this time, recommend the adoption of any measure of intervention. I shall be ready at all times, and as the friend of both parties, to respond to a suggestion that the good offices of the United States will be acceptable to aid in bringing about peace honorable to both. It is due to Spain, so far as this Government is concerned, that the agency of a third power, to which I have adverted, shall be adopted only as a last expedient. Had it been the desire of the United States to interfere in the affairs of Cuba, repeated opportunities have been presented within the last few years, but we have remained passive and performed our whole duty, and all international obligations to Spain, with friendship, fairness and fidelity, and with a spirit of patience and forbearance which negatives every possible suggestion of desire to interfere or to add to the difficulties with such as she has been surrounded.

The government of Spain has recently submitted to our Minister at Madrid certain proposals, which it is believed may be found to be the basis, if not the actual submission, of terms to meet the requirement of the particular griefs of which this government has felt itself entitled to complain.

These proposals have not reached me in their full text. On their arrival they will be taken into careful examination, and may, I hope, lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the questions to which they refer, and remove the possibility of future occurrences such as have given rise to our just complaints.

It is understood, also, that renewed efforts are being made to introduce reforms in the internal administration of the island. Persuaded, however, that a proper regard for the interests of the United States, and of its citizens entitled to relief from the storm to which it has been subjected by the difficulties of the question, and the evils and losses which arise from the contest in Cuba, and that

THE INTERESTS OF HUMANITY

demand the cessation of the strife before the whole island shall be laid waste, and larger sacrifices of life be made. I shall feel it my duty, should my hopes of a satisfactory adjustment and of the early restoration of peace, and the removal of future causes of complaint be unhappily disappointed, to make a further communication to Congress at some period not far remote, and during the present session, recommending what may then seem to me to be necessary.

THE CENTENNIAL — FOREIGN EXPRESSIONS RECOGNIZED.

The powers of Europe almost without exception, many of the South American States, and even the more distant Eastern powers have manifested their friendly sentiments toward the United States, and the interest of the world in our progress, by taking steps to join with us in celebrating the Centennial of the nation and I strongly recommend that a more national importance be given to this exhibition by such legislation, and by such appropriation as will insure its success. Its value in bringing to our shores innumerable useful works of art and skill, the commingling of the citizens of foreign countries, and our own, and the interchange of ideas and manufactures will far exceed any pecuniary outlay we make.

REPORTS ACKNOWLEDGED.

I transmit herewith the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, together with the reports of the Commissioners of the Board of Audit and the Board of Health, of the District of Columbia, to all of which I wish your attention.

THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE

has accomplished much in disseminating useful knowledge to the agriculturist, and also introducing new and useful productions adapted to our soil and climate, and is worthy of the continued encouragement of the Government. The report of the Commissioners of Education which, accompanies the report of the Secretary of the Interior, shows a gratifying progress in educational matters. In nearly every annual message that I have the honor of transmitting to Congress I have called

ATTENTION TO MEXICAN AND TEXAS MATTERS.

The free zone, so-called, several years since established by the Mexican Government, in certain of the States of that Republic adjacent to our frontier, remains in full operation. It has always been materially injurious to honest traffic, for it operates as an incentive to traders in Mexico to supply, without customs charges, the wants of inhabitants on this side of the line and prevents the same wants from being supplied by merchants of the United States, thereby to a considerable extent defrauding our revenue and checking honest commercial enterprise.

Depredations by armed bands from Mexico on the people of Texas, near the frontier, continue, and though the main object of the incursions is robbery, they frequently result in the murder of unarmed and peaceably-disposed persons, and in some instances even the United States postoffices and mail communications have been attacked. Renewed remonstrances upon this subject have been addressed to he Mexican government, but without much apparent effect. The military force of this Government disposable for service in that quarter is quite inadequate to effectually guard the line, even at those points where the incursions are usually made. An experiment of an armed vessel on the Rio Grande for that purpose is on trial, and it is hoped that if not thwarted by the shallowness of the river, and other natural obstacles, it may materially contribute to the protection of the herdsmen of Texas. The proceedings of the Joint Commission under the convention between the United States and Mexico of the 4th of July, 1868, on the subject of claims, will soon be brought to a close. The result of those proceedings will then be communicated to Congress.

VENEZUELA.

I am happy to announce that the Government of Venezuela has, upon further consideration, practically abandoned its objection to pay to the United States that share of its revenue which some years since it allotted towards the extinguishment of the claims of all foreigners generally. In this reconsideration that Government has shown a just sense of self-respect, which cannot fail to reflect credit upon it in the eyes of all disinterested per-

sons elsewhere. It is to be regretted, however, that its payments on account of claims of citizens of the United States are still so meagre as to demand that the stipulations of the treaty in regard to the sums to be paid, and the periods when these payments were to take place, should have been so signally disregarded. Since my last annual message the exchange has been made by the ratification of a treaty of commerce and navigation with Belgium and of conventions with the Mexican Republic for the further extension of the Joint Commission respecting claims with the Hawaiian Islands for commercial reciprocity, and with the Ottoman Empire for extradition, all of which have been duly proclaimed.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims has prosecuted its important duties very assiduously and very satisfactorily. It convened and was organized on the 22d day of July, 1874, and by the terms of the act under which it was created, was to exist for one year from that date.

The act provided, however, that should it be found impracticable to complete the work of the Court before the expiration of the year, the President might, by proclamation, extend the time of duration, not to exceed six months beyond the expiration of one year. Having received satisfactory evidence that it would be impracticable to complete the work within the time originally fixed, I issued a proclamation (a copy of which is presented herewith) extending the time of duration of the Court for a period of six months, from and after the 22d day of July last. A report made through the Clerk of Court (communicated herewith) shows the condition of the calendar on the 1st of November last and the large amount of work which has been accomplished; 1,382 claims have been presented, of which 682 had been disposed of at the date of the report. I am informed that 170 cases were decided during the month of November. Arguments are being made and decisions given in the remaining cases with all the dispatch consistent with the present complication. The question submitted in many of these claims are in behalf of the mariners, or depends on the evidence of mariners, whose absence has delayed the taking of the necessary evidence. It is represented to me that it will be impracticable for the Court to finally dispose of all the cases before it within the present limit of its duration. Justice to the claimants who have been at large expense in preparing their claims and obtaining the evidence in their support, suggests a short extension to enable the Court to dispose of all of the claims which have been presented. I recommend the legislation which may be deemed proper to complete the work before the Court.

CLAIMS OF ALIENS.

I recommend that some suitable provision be made, by the creation of a special court or by conferring the necessary jurisdiction upon some appropriate tribunal, for the consideration and determination of the claims of aliens against the Government of the United States, which have arisen in some reasonable time, or which may hereafter arise, excluding all claims barred by treaty provisions or otherwise. It has been found impossible to give proper consideration to these claims by the Executive Department of the Government. Such a tribunal would afford an opportunity to aliens other than British subjects, to present their claims on account of acts committed against their persons or property during the rebellion, as also those subjects of Great Britain, whose claims having arisen subsequent to the 9th of April, 1865, could not be presented to the late Commission organized pursuant to the provisions of the treaty of Washington.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

has became an essential and indispensible element in the transmission of business or social messages. Its operation on land, and within the limit of particular States, is particularly under the control of the jurisdiction within which it operates. The lines on the high seas, however, are not subject to the particular control of any one Government. In 1869 a concession was granted by the French Government to a company which proposed to lay a cable from the shores of France to the United States. At that time there was a telegraphic connection between the United States and the continent of Europe, through the possessions of Brittain, at either end of the line, under the control of an association which has at a large outlay of capital, and at great risk demonstrated the practicability of maintaining such means of communication. The cost of correspondence by this agency was great, possibly not too large at the time for a proper remuneration for so costly an enterprise. It was, however, a heavy charge upon the means of communication, which progress in the social and commercial intercourse of the world found to be a necessity, and the obtaining of this French concession showed that other capital than that already invested was ready to enter into competition with assurance of adequate return for their outlay. Impressed with the conviction that the interests, not only of the people of the United States, but of the world at large demanded, or would demand, the multiplication of such means of communication between separated continents, I was desirous that the proposed connection should be made, but certain provisions of this concession were deemed by me to be objectionable, particularly one which gave for a long term of years the exclusive right of telegraphic communication, by submarine cable, between the shores of France and the United States. I could not concede that power should claim the right to land a cable on the shores of the United States and at the same time deny to the United States or to its citizens or grantees an equal right to land a cable on its shores. The right to control the conditions for the laying of a cable within the jurisdictional waters of the United States to connect our shores with those of any foreign State, pertains exclusively to the Government of the United States under such limitations and conditions as Congress may impose. In the absence of legislation by Congress I was unwilling on the one hand to yield to a foreign State the right to say that its grantees might land on our shore, while it denied a similar right to our people to land on its shores; and, on the other hand, I was reluctant to deny to the great interests of the world and of civilization the facilities of such communication as were proposed. I therefore withheld any resistance to the landing of any cable on condition that the offensive monopoly feature of the concession be abandoned, and that the right of any cable which may be established by authority of this Government to land on French territory and to connect with French land lines, and enjoy the necessary facilities or privileges incident to the use thereof, upon as favorable terms as any other company, be conceded. As the result thereof, the company in question renounced the exclusive privileges, and the representative of France was informed that the understanding of this relinquishment was to be construed as granting the entire reciprocity and equal facilities which had been demanded, the opposition to the landing of the cable was withdrawn. The cable, under this French concession, was landed in the month of July, 1869, and has been an efficient and valuable agent of communication between this country and the other continent. It soon passed under the control of those who had the management of the cable connecting Great Britain with this continent, and thus whatever benefit to the public might have issued from competition between the two lines was lost. Having the greater facilities of an additional line and additional security in case of accident to one of them; but these increased facilities and this additional facility together with the combined control of capital, two companies gave also greater power to prevent the future construction of other lines, and to limit the control of telegraphic communication between the two continents to those possessing the lines already laid. Within a few months a cable has been laid known as the

UNITED STATES DIRECT CABLE,

connecting the United States directly with Great Britain. As soon as this cable was reported to be in working order the rates of the existing consolidated company were greatly reduced. Soon, however, a break was announced in this new cable, and immediately the rates of the other line which had been reduced, were again raised. This cable being now repaired, the rates appear not to be reduced by either line from those formerly charged by the other company. There is reason to believe that large amounts of capital, both at home and abroad, are ready to seek profitable investment in the advancement of the useful and most civilizing means of intercourse and correspondence. They await, however, the assurance of the means and conditions on which they may safely be made tributary to the general good. As these cable telegraph lines connect separate States, there are questions as to their organization and control which probably can be best, if not solely, settled by conventions between the respective States. In the absence, however, of international conventions on the subject, municipal legislation may secure many points which appear to me important if not indispensable for the protection of the public against the extortions which may result from a monopoly of the right of operating cable telegrams or from a combination between several lines.

First—No line should be allowed to land on the shores of United States under the concession from another power, which does not admit the right of any other line or lines formed in the United States to land and freely connect with and operate through land lines.

Second—No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States which is not by treaty stipulation with the government from whose shores it proceeds, or by prohibition in its charter or otherwise, to the satisfaction of this Government, prohibited from consolidating or amalgamating with any other cable telegraph line, or combining therewith for the purpose of regulating and maintaining the cost of telegraphic communication.

Third—All lines should be bound to give precedence in the transmission of the official messages of the governments of the two countries between which it may be laid.

Fourth—A power should be reserved to the two Governments either conjointly or to each as regards the messages dispatched from its shores to fix a limit to the charges to be maintained for the transmission of messages. I present this subject to the careful consideration of Congress, in the meantime and unless Congress otherwise direct, I shall not oppose the landing of any telegraphic cable which complies with and assents to the points above enumerated, but will feel it my duty to prevent the landing of any which does not conform to the first and second points as stated, and which will not stipulate to concede to this government the precedence in the transmission of its official messages, and will not enter into a satisfactory arrangement as regards its charges.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

Among the pressing and important subjects which, in my opinion, the attention of Congress should be directed, are those relating to fraudulent naturalization and expatriation.

The United States, with great liberality, offers its citizenship to all who, in good faith, comply with the requirements of the law. These requirements are as simple and upon as favorable terms to the emigrant as the high privilege to which he is admitted can, or should, permit. I do not propose any additional requirements to those which the law now demands but the very simplicity and want of necessary formality in our law have made fraudulent naturalization not infrequent to the discredit and injury of all honest citizens, whether native or naturalized. Cases of this character are continually being brought to the notice of the Government by our representatives abroad, and also those of persons resident in other countries—most frequently those who, if they have remained in this country long enough to entitle them to become naturalized, have generally not much overpassed that period, and have returned to the country of their origin where they reside, avoiding all duties to the United States by their absence, and claiming to be exempt from all duties to the country of their nativity, and of their residence, by reason of their alleged naturalization. It is due to this Government itself, and to the great mass of the naturalized citizens, who entirely, both in name and in fact, become citizens of the United States, that the

HIGH PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENSHIP

of the United States should not be held by fraud, or in derogation of the laws, or the good name of every honest citizen. On many occasions it has been brought to the knowledge of the Government that certificates of naturalization are held, and protection, or interference claimed by parties who admit that not only they were not within the United States at the time of the pretended naturalization, but that they have never resided in the United States. In others the certificate and record of the Court show on their face that the person claiming to be naturalized has not resided the required time in the United States.

In others it is admitted upon examination that the requirements of the law has not been complied with. In some cases even such certificates have been matters of purchase. These are not isolated cases arising at rare intervals, but common occurrences, and which are reported from all quarters of the globe. Such occurrences cannot and do not fail to reflect upon our Government and injure all honest citizens. Such a fraud being discovered, however, there is no practicable means in the control of the Government by which these frauds can be prevented. The certificate should be taken up as it usually is by the Diplomatic and Consular representatives of the government to whom it may have been presented. There is nothing to prevent the person claiming to have been naturalized from obtaining a new certificate from the court in place of that which has been taken from him. The evil has become so great, and of such frequent occurrence, that I cannot too strongly recommend that some effective measures be adopted to provide a proper remedy and means for the vacating of any record thus fraudulently made, and punishing the guilty parties to the transaction.

THE EXPATRIATION LAW.

In this connection I refer also to the question of expatriation and the election of nationality. The United States was foremost in upholding the right of expatriation, and was principaly instrumental in overthrowing the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. Congress has declared the right of expatriation to be a natural, inherent right of all people, but while many other nations have laws providing what formalities shall be necessary to work a change of allegiance, the United States has not enacted that provision of law, and has in no respect marked out how and when expatriation may be accomplished by its citizens. Instances are brought to the attention of the Government where citizens of the United States, naturalized or native born, have formally become citizens or subjects of foreign powers, but who, nevertheless, in the absence of any provisions of legislation on these questions, when involved in difficulties, or when it seems to be to their interest, claim to be citizens of United States and demand the intervention of a Government which they have long since abandoned, and to which, for years, they have rendered no service, not held themselves in any way amenable. In other cases naturalized citizens, immediately after naturalization, have returned to their native country, have become engaged in business, have accepted offices or pursuits inconsistent with American citizenship, and evince no intent to return to the United States until called upon to discharge some duty to the country where they are residing, when at once they assert their citizenship and call upon the representatives of the Government to aid them in their unjust pretentions. It is but justice to all *bona fide* citizens that no doubt should exist on such questions, and that Congress should determine, by enactment of law, how expatriation can be accomplished, and change of citizenship be established.

STATUS OF AMERICAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

I also invite your attention to the necessity of regulating, by law, the status of American women who marry foreigners, and of defining more fully that of children born in a foreign country of American parents who may reside abroad, and also of some further provision regulating or giving legal effect to marriages of American citizens contracted in foreign countries. The correspondence submitted herewith shows a few of the constantly occurring questions on these points, presented to the consideration of the government. There are few subjects to engage the attention of Congress, on which more delicate relations are depending.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

In the month of July last, the building erected for the Department of State, was taken possession of and occupied by that Department. I am happy to say that the archives and valuable papers of the Government in the custody of that Department, are now safely deposited and properly cared for.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1874, to have been $163,103,833 69, and for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875, to have been $157,167,712 35, a decrease for the last fiscal year of $5,936,111 34. The receipt from Internal Revenue for the year ending June 30, 1874, were $102,409,784 20; and for the year ending on 30th of June, 1875, were $110,007,393 58, an increase of $7,597,708 68. The report also shows a complete history of the workings of the Department for last year, and contains recommendations for reforms and for legislation which I concur in, but cannot comment on so fully as I should like to do if space would permit. I will confine myself to a few suggestions, which I look upon as vital to the best interests of the whole people, coming within the purview of the Treasury. I mean

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon this question, and I hope Congress may be induced, at the earliest day practicable to insure the consummation of the act of the last Congress, at its last session, to bring about specie resumption on and after the first day of January, 1879, at the furthest. It would be a great blessing if this could be consummated even at an earlier day. Nothing seems to me more certain than that a full, healthy and permanent reaction cannot take place in favor of the industries and financial welfare of the country until we return to a measure of value recognized throughout the civilized world. While we use a currency not equivalent to this standard, the world's recognized standard, specie, becomes a commodity like the produce of the soil, the surplus seeking a market wherever there is a demand for it. Under our present system we should want none nor would we have any, were it not that the customs due must be paid in coin, and because of the pledge to pay the interest of our public debt in coin. The yield of precious metals would flow out for the purchase of foreign productions, leave the United States hewers of wood and drawers of water, because of wiser legislation on the subject of finance by the nations with whom we have dealings. I am not prepared to say that I can suggest best legislation to secure the end most heartily commended. It will be a source of great gratification to me to be able to approve any measure of Congress looking effectively toward securing resumption. Unlimited inflation would probably bring about specie payment more speedily than any legislation looking to the redemption of legal tenders in coin, but it would be at the expense of honor. The legal tenders would have no value beyond settling present liabilities or properly speaking, repudiating them. They would bring nothing after debts were all settled. There are a few measures which seem to me important in this connection, and which I commend to your earnest consideration. A repeal of so much of the legal tender acts as makes these notes receivable for debts contracted after a date to be fixed in the act itself, say not later than the 1st of January, 1877. We should then have quotation as real values, not fictitious ones. Gold would no longer be at a premium but the currency at a discount. A healthy re-action would set in at once, and with it a desire to make the currency equal to what it purports to be. The merchants, manufacturers and tradesmen of every calling could do business on a fair margin of profit, the money received having an unvarying value. Laborers and all classes who work for stipulated pay or salary, would receive more than their income, because extra profits would no longer be charged by the capitalists to compensate for the risk of a downward fluctuating in the value of the currency. Second, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to redeem, say not to exceed $2,000,000 monthly of legal tender notes by issuing in their stead long bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 3 25-100 per cent. per annum, of denominations ranging from fifty to one thousand dollars each. This would in time reduce the legal tender notes to a volume that could be kept afloat without demanding redemption in large sums suddenly. Third, That additional power be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate gold for the final redemption of the currency, increasing the revenue, and curtailing the expenses, or both. It is preferable to do both, and I recommend that a reduction of expenditures be made wherever it can be done without impairing Government obligations or crippling the due execution thereof. One measure for increasing the revenue, and the only one, I think, is of the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee. These duties would add probably $18,000,000 to the present amount received for imports, and would in no way increase the prices paid for those articles by the consumers. These articles are the products of countries collecting revenue from exports, and as we, the largest consumers, reduce the duties they proportionally increase them. With this addition to the revenue, many duties now collected and which give but an insignificant return for the cost of collection might be remitted and to the direct advantage of consumers at home. I would mention those articles which enter into manufacturers of all sorts, all duty paid upon such articles go directly to the cost of the article, when manufactured here, and must be paid for by consumers. The duties not only come from the consumers at home, but act as a protection to foreign manufacturers of the same completed articles in our own and distant markets. I will suggest, or mention, another subject bearing upon the problem of how to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate balances. It is to devise some better method of verifying claims against the Government than at present existing, through the Court of Claims, especially those claims growing out of the late war. Nothing is more certain than that a large percentage of the amounts passed and paid, are part or wholly fraudulent, or are far in excess of the real losses sustained. The large amount of losses, proven on good testimony according to the existing laws by affidavits of fictitious or unscrupulous persons, to have been sustained on small farms and plantations, are not only far beyond the possible yield of those places for any one year, but as every one knows who has experience, and who has visited the scenes of these spoliations are in many instances more than the individual claimants were ever worth, including their personal and real estate.

The report of the Attorney General, which will be submitted to Congress at an early day, will contain a detailed history of awards made and of claims pending of the class here presented.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War, accompanying this message, gives a detailed account of the army operations for the year just passed, expenses for maintainence, &c., with recommendations for legislation, to which I respectfully invite your attention. To some of these I invite special attention. First, the necessity of making $30,000 of the appropriation for the subsistance department available before the beginning of the next fiscal year. Without this provision troops at points distant from supply and production must either go without food, or existing laws must be violated. It is not attended with cost to the Treasury. Second, His recommendation of the enactment of a system of annuities for families of deceased officers by voluntary deductions from the monthly pay of officers. This, again, is not attended with any burden upon the Treasury, and would for the future relieve much distress which every old army officer has witnessed in the case of officers dying suddenly or being killed, leaving families without even the means of reaching their friends, if fortunate enough to have friends to aid them. Third. The repeal of the law abolishing mileage. Fourth. The trial with torpedoes under a corps of engineers and the appropriation for the same. Should war ever occur between the United States and any maritime power, torpedoes will be among, if not the most effective and cheapest auxiliary for the defense of harbors, and also in aggressive operations, that we can have. Hence it is advisable to learn by experiment their best construction and application as well as their effect. Fifth, A permanent organization for the signal service corps. This service has now become a necessity of peace as well as war, under the advancement made by the present able management. Sixth, A renewal of the appropriation for compiling the official records of the war, etc.

THE NAVY.

The condition of our navy at this time is a subject of satisfaction. It does not contain, it is true, any of the powerful cruising tonnage which makes so much of the maritime strength of some other nations, but neither our continental situation nor our foreign policy requires that we should have a large number of ships of this character, while the situation and the nature of our ports continue to make those of other nations less dangerous to us under any circumstances. Our navy does contain, however, a considerable number of ironclads of the monitor class, which, though not properly cruisers, are powerful and effective for harbor defense, and for operations near our own shore. Of these all the single turretted ones, fifteen in number, have been substantially rebuilt, their rotten wooden beams replaced with iron, their hulls strengthened, and their engines and machinery throughout repaired, so that they are now in a most effective condition, and ready for sea as soon as they can be manned and put in commission.

The five double turretted iron-clads belonging to our navy, by far the most powerful of our ships for fighting purposes, are also in hand, undergoing repairs, and could be ready for sea in periods varying from four to six months. With those contemplated according to the present design, and our two iron torpedo boats now ready, our iron-clad fleet will be for the purposes of defense at home equal to any force that can be readily brought against it. Of our wooden navy, all of cruisers of various sizes to the number of about forty, including these now in commission, are in the Atlantic, and could be ready for duty as fast as men could be enlisted for those not already in commission. Of these, one-third are in effect new ships, and though some of the remainder need considerable repairs of their boilers and machinery, they all are or can readily be made effective. This constitutes a fleet of more than fifty war ships, of which fifteen are iron clads now in hand on the Atlantic coast. The navy has been brought to this condition by a judicious and practical application of what could be spared from the current appropriations of the last few years, and from from that made to meet the possible emergency of two years ago. It has been done quietly, without proclamation or display, and although it has necessarily straightened the department in the ordinary expenditure, as far as the iron clads are concerned, has added nothing to the cruising force of the navy. Yet the result is not the less satisfactory, because it is to be found in a great increase of real rather than apparent force. The expenses incurred in the maintenance of an effective naval force in all its branches, are necessarily large, but such force is essential to our position, relations and character, and affects seriously the weight of our principles and policy throughout the whole sphere of naval responsibilities. The estimates for the regular support of this branch of the service for the next year amount to a little less, in the aggregate, than those made for the current year, but some additional appropriations are asked for objects not included in the ordinary maintainence of the navy, but believed to be of pressing importance at this time. It would, in my opinion, be wise at once to afford sufficient means for the immediate completion of the five double-turreted monitors, now undergoing repairs, which must otherwise advance slowly and only as money can be spared from current expense. Supplemented by these, our navy, armed with the destructive weapons of modern warfare, manned by our seamen and in charge of our instructed officers, will present a force powerful enough for the home purposes of a responsible though peaceful nation.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith transmitted, gives a full history of the workings of the Department for the year just past. It will be observed that the deficiency to be supplied from the general Treasury is increased over the amount required for the preceding year. In a country so vast in area as the United States, with large portions sparsely settled, it must be expected that this important service will be more or less a burden upon the Treasury for many years to come; but there is no branch of the public service which interests the whole of the people more than that of cheap and rapid transmission of the mails to every inhabited part of our territory. Next to the free schools the postoffice is the great communicator of the people, and may well receive the support of the general Government.

The subsidy of $150,000 per annum given to vessels of the United States for carrying the mails between New York and Rio de Janeiro having ceased on the 30th day of September last, we are without direct mail facilities with the South American States. This is greatly to be regretted, and I do not hesitate to recommend the authorization of a renewal of that contract, and also that the service may be increased from monthly to semi-monthly. The commercial advantages to be gained by a direct line of American steamships to the South American States will far outweigh the expense of the service.

By Act of Congress approved March 3d, 1875, almost all matter, whether properly mail matter or not, may be sent any distance through the mails in packages, not exceeding four pounds in weight, for the sum of sixteen cents per pound. So far as the transmission of real mail matter goes, this would seem entirely proper, but I suggest that the law be so amended as to exclude from the mails merchandize of all descriptions and limit this transportation to all articles enumerated, and which may be classed as mail matter proper.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The discovery of gold in the Black Hills, a portion of the Sioux reservation, has had the effect to induce a large emigration of miners to that point; thus, so far, the effort to protect the treaty rights of the Indians of that section has been successful, but the next year will certainly witness a large increase of such emigration. The negotiation for the relinquishment of the gold fields having failed, it will be necessary for Congress to adopt some measures to relieve the embarrassments growing out of the cases named. The Secretary of the Interior suggests that the supplies now appropriated for the sustenance of that people being no longer obligatory, under the treaty of 1868, but simply a gratuity, may be issued or withheld at his discretion.

The condition of the Indian territory, to which I have referred in several of my former annual messages, remains practically unchanged. The Secretary of the Interior has taken measures to obtain a full report of the condition of that territory, and will make it the subject of a special report at an early day. It may then be necessary to make some further recommendation in regard to legislation for the government of that territory.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The steady growth and increase of the business of the Patent Office indicates in some measure the progress of the industrial activity of the country. The receipts of the office are in excess of its expenditures, and the office generally is in a prosperous and satisfactory condition.

OUR PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The report of the General Land Office shows that there were 2,459,601 acres less disposed of during this year than during the last year. More than one-half of this decrease was in lands disposed of under the homestead and timber culture laws. The decrease of this is supposed to be found in the grasshopper scourge and the droughts, which prevailed so extensively in some of the frontier States and Territories during that time, so as to discourage and deter entries by actual settlers. The cash receipts were less by $669,322 23 than during the preceding year.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The entire surveyed area of the public domain is 650,253,691 acres, of which 26,077,531 acres were surveyed during the past year, leaving 1,154,471,762 acres still unsurveyed. The report of the Commissioner presents many interesting suggestions in regard to the management and disposition of the public domain and the modification of existing laws, the apparent importance of which should insure for them the careful consideration of Congress.

PENSIONERS AND PENSIONS.

The number of pensioners still continues to decrease, the highest number having been reached during the year ending June 30, 1873. During the last year 11,557 names were added to the rolls, and 12,977 were dropped therefrom, showing a net decrease of 1,420. But while the number of pensioners has decreased the annual amount due on the pension rolls has increased $44,733 13. This is caused by the greatly increased average rate of pensions which, by the liberal legislation of Congress, has increased from $90 26 in 1872, to $103 91 in 1875—to each invalid pensioner an increase in the average rate of fifteen per cent.

In the three years during the year ending June 30th, 1875, there was paid on account of pensions, including the expenses of disbursement, $29,683,116, being $910,632 less than was paid during the preceding year. This reduction in the amount of expenditures was produced by the decrease in the amount of arrearages due on allowed claims and on pensions, the rate of which was increased by the legislation of the preceding session of Congress.

At the close of the last fiscal year there were on the pension rolls 234,821 persons, of whom 210,363 were army pensioners, 10,478 being invalids, 104,895 widows and dependent relatives, 3,420 were navy pensioners, of whom 1,636 were invalids and 1,784 widows and dependent relatives; 21,038 were pensioners of the war of 1812, 15,875 of whom were survivors and 5,163 were widows.

It is estimated that $29,535,000 will be required for the payment of pensions for the next fiscal year, an amount $965,000 less than the estimate for the present year.

GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS.

The geological explorations have been prosecuted with energy during the year, covering an area of about 40,000 square miles in the territories of Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico, developing the agricultural and mineral resources, and furnishing interesting scientific and topographical details of that region.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The method for the treatment of the Indians, adopted at the beginning of my first term, has been steadily pursued and with satisfactory and encouraging results. It has been productive of evident improvement in the condition of that race, and will be continued, with only such modifications as further experience may indicate to be necessary.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

The Board heretofore appointed to take charge of the articles and materials pertaining to the War, the Navy, the Treasury, the Interior, and the Post Office Departments, and the Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institute and the Commission of Food-Fishes, to be contributed under the legislation of last session, to the International Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia during the centennial year 1876 has been diligent in the discharge of the duties which have devolved upon it, and the progress so far made with the means at command give assurance that the Governmental contribution will be made one of the marked characteristics of the exhibition. The Board has observed commendable economy in the matter of the erection of building for the Governmental exhibit, the expense of which, it is estimated, will not exceed, say $80,000. This amount has been withdrawn under the law, from the appropriation of five of the principal departments, which leaves some of those departments without sufficient means to render their respective practical exhibits complete and satisfactory. The exhibition being an international one, and the Government being a voluntary contributor, it is my opinion that its contribution should be of a character in quality and extent to sustain the

DIGNITY AND CREDIT

of so distinguished a contributor. The advantages to the country of a creditable display, are from an international point of view, of the first importance, while indifferent or uncreditable participation by the Government would be humiliating to the patriotic feelings of our people themselves. I commend the estimates of the Board for the necessary appropriations to the favorable consideration of Congress. The powers of Europe almost without exception, many of the South American States, and even the more distant powers have manifested their friendly sentiments toward the United States, and the interest of the world in our progress by taking steps to join with us in celebrating the Centennial of the nation, and I strongly recommend that a more national importance be given to this exhibition by such legislation and by such appropriation as will insure its success. Its value in bringing to our shores innumerable useful works of art and skill, the commingling of the citizens of foreign countries and our own, and the interchange of ideas and manufactures will far excel any pecuniary outlay we may make.

I transmit herewith the report of the Commissioners of Agriculture together with the report of the Commissioners of the Board of Audit and the Board of Health of the District of Columbia, to all of which I invite your attention.

THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,

has accomplished much in disemminating a knowlege to the agriculture and also introducing new and useful products adapted to our soil and climate, and is worthy of the continued encouragement of the Government.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The report of the Commissioner of Education, which accompanies the report of the Secretary of the Interior, shows a gratifying progress in educational matters. In nearly every annual message that I have had the honor of transmitting to Congress, I have called Called attention to the anomalous, not to say scandalous condition of affairs existing in the Territory of Utah, and have asked for definite legislation to correct it. That polygamy should exist in a free, enlightened and Christian country, without the power to punish so flagrant a crime against decency and morality, seems preposterous. True, there is no law to suppress this unnatural vice, but what is needed is a law to punish it as a crime, and at the same time to fix the status of the innocent children, the offspring of this system, and of the possibly innocent plural wives, but, as an institution, polygamy should be banished from the land.

While this is being done I invite the attention of Congress to another, though perhaps no less an evil—the importation of Chinese women, but few of whom are brought to our shores to pursue honorable or useful occupations.

AMENDMENT TO TERRITORIAL LAWS.

Observations, while visiting the Territories of Wyoming, Utah and Colorado during the past autumn, convinced me that existing laws, regulating the disposition of public lands, timber, etc., and probably the mining laws themselves, are very defective, and should be carefully amended, and at an early day. Territory where the cultivation of the soil can only be followed by irrigation, and where irrigation cannot be practicable, the lands can only be used as pasturage, and this only where stock can reach water to quench its thirst, cannot be governed by the same laws as to entries, as lands, every acre of which is an independent estate by itself. Lands must be held in larger quantities to justify the expense of conducting water upon it to make it fruitful, or to justify utilizing it as pasturage.

The timber in most of the territories is principally confined to the mountain regions, which are held for entry in small quantities only, and as mineral lands. The timber upon it is the property of the United States, for the disposal of which there is now no adequate law. The settler must become a consumer of this timber, whether he lives upon the plains or engages in working the mines, hence every man becomes either a trespasser himself, or knowingly a patron of trespassers. My opportunities for observing were not sufficient to justify me in recommending specific legislation on these subjects, but I do recommend that a joint Committee of the two houses of Congress, sufficiently large to be divided into sub-committees, be organized to visit all the mining States and territories during the coming summer, and that the committee shall report to Congress at the next session such laws, or amendments to laws, as it may deem necessary to secure the best interests of the Government, and the people of these territories who are doing so much for their development. I am sure the citizens occupying the territory described do not wish to be trespassers, nor will they be if legal ways are provided for them to become owners of these actual necessities of their position.

A RECAPITULATION.

As this will be the last annual message which I shall have the honor of transmitting to Congress before my successor is chosen, I will repeat or recapitulate the questions which I deem of vital importance which should be legislated upon and settled at this session. First. That the States shall be required to afford the opportunity of a good common school education to every child within their limits. Second, No sectarian's tenets shall ever be taught in any school supported in whole or in part by the State, Nation, or by the proceeds of any tax levied upon any community. Make education compulsory so far as to deprive all persons who cannot read and write from becoming voters after the year 1890, disfranchising none, however, on grounds of illiteracy who may be voters at the time this amendment takes effect.

Third—Declare church and State forever separate and destinct, but each to be free within their proper spheres, and that all church property shall bear its own proportion of taxation.

Fourth—Drive out licensed immorality such as polygamy and the importation of women for illigitimate purposes.

To recur again to the Centennial year it would seem as though now, as we are about to begin the second century of our national existence, would be the most fitting time for these reforms. Fifth—Enact such laws as will insure a speedy return to a sound currency, such as will command the respect of the world.

Believing that these views will commend themselves to the great majority of the right thinking and patriotic citizens of the United States, I submit the rest to Congress.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 7, 1875.

MILWAUKEE.

Progress of the Whisky Cases.

MILWAUKEE, December 6.—In the case of Burlach and Reynolds, rectifiers, and Taft, ganger, which came up before Judge Dyer in the United States Circuit Court, this forenoon on a charge of conspiracy. The Judge ruled that Taft should have a separate trial. The jury inquired as to others and the case will proceed to trial to-morrow.

A BREWERY SEIZED.

The brewery of John Beck was seized to-day in this city. Beck was examined before Commissioner Bloodgood on two charges, one of affixing fraudulent stamps to a package containing fermented liquors and the other of re-using stamps on beer kegs and was held to appear at the January term in the sum of $1,000.

The personal property of Louis Rindskoff, now in jail for contempt, which was sold at auction by the Collector of Internal Revenue, brought $1,678 and was mortgaged for $1,625. It was bought in by one of Rindskoff's counsel. The sale was to satisfy an attachment made by the Collector of Internal Revenue of $49,000.

Orders were received at the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, yesterday, to suspend work on the Ticonderoga, which was being fitted for sea.

ANOTHER OCEAN DISASTER,

The Deutschland Grounded Near the Mouth of the Thames.

FIFTY PERSONS DROWNED.

Particulars of the Calamity.

LONDON, December 7.—The steamer Deutschland, from Bremen for New York, with emigrants, grounded on Kentish Knock at five o'clock on Monday morning during a heavy northeast gale. The Deutschland encountered a terrible storm while on her way to this port from Bremen, but was safely taken back to the other side of the Atlantic. Although her machinery had been disabled, she has only made one trip from Southampton since encountering the storm, where she was laid up along with half a dozen steamers of the line, and has not been used since February last. The former Commodore of the Deutschland, Captain Ludwing, a thoroughly efficient officer, was placed in charge of the company's docks at Bremen even a short time ago, and Cap. Brickenstein was transferred to the Deutschland. There were one hundred and fifty passengers on board.

Capt. Brickenstein and part of the passengers and crew of the steamship Deutschland have just landed at Harwich. It is supposed that about fifty of the passengers and crew were drowned. The Deutschland is now on Long Sands, still further toward the Essex shore than to Kentish Knock. Two tugs and a lifeboat have proceeded to the scene of the disaster. Kentish Knock Sands are a few miles off the mouth of the Thames.

Agents of the North German Lloyd's Steamship Line state that the steamer Deutschland had two first cabin, twenty-four second class and ninety-seven steerage passengers. The commander of the British man-of-war Penlope telegraphs from Harwick to the Admiralty that fifty lives have been lost. The remainder of the passengers and crew have landed at Harwich where they are under the care of the German Consul.

STATEMENT OF QUARTERMASTER AUGUST.

Quartermaster August, in his statement says that the name of the Captain of the Deutschland is Busius. The steamer left Bremen on Sunday morning and struck the Knock on Sunday evening. Every effort was made to get her off, but in vain. The sea washed over the ship, carrying away much of her gear. The Captain kept very cool. Immediately after the ship struck, he ordered his life boats to be distributed among the passengers and crew. The next morning, as it was thought the ship was about to break up, an order was given to lower the boats. August and two seamen were detailed to man one of the boats, which capsized twice in lowering. When she righted, they drifted away from the steamer. They tried to pull back, but could not. A heavy snow storm prevailed, and the weather was piercing cold. His two companions perished from exposure. August says the crew numbered 130. When he last saw the steamer endeavors were being made to launch all boats.

The Advertiser reports that the total number of persons rescued is 150. Twenty-five bags of mail were saved.

The passengers reported missing so far are J. Grossman, first cabin; Ludewig Herman, Maria Forster, Emil Hock, Bertha Fundling, five nuns, Tracoopi Kadelkoff and G. Lundgruen, second cabin.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

Later—The scenes at the wreck on the arrival of the tug defies description. Strong men, women and children were clinging to the rigging from which many had been washed away. Some were in their last struggles. In the cabin were seen corpses of ladies and children just as they retired. One hundred and forty persons were taken off by the tug with scanty clothing. Arriving at Harwich, the survivors were taken charge of by the German Consul, Oliver John Williams, who provided them with food, clothing and lodging and glad rest after so many hours of exposure to the most severe frost experienced this pacsent winter.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE SAVED.

The following passengers rescued from the steamer Deutschland have been landed at Harwich: First cabin—Wm. Leick, Carl Deitrich Meyer. Second cabin—Theodore Tilman, Helen Schem, T. Saver, Hermana Seathan, France Haun, Alfred Weelig, Adolph Herman and Anna Pitzhold.

The following are among the missing: First cabin—T. Grossman. Second cabin—Ludwig Herrman, Maria Forster, Emil Hack, Bertha Fundling, Theodore Fundling, Barbara Hilkenschmiit, Henric Fassbander, Searbelda Reenkabar, Aurea Radjura, Brigilla Tambard, Procorpi Kadalkoff and O. Lindgreen.

WASHINGTON.

Our Relations With Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7.—It appears from diplomatic correspondence accompanying the President's message that in July last the Venezuela government paid the American Minister 12,366 pounds sterling, being the funds deposited for United States claimants under the awards of mixed commision and offers monthly payments in the future.

The correspondence of Minister Cushing with the Secretary of State commences on the 4th of November, 1874, but contains no dispatches of recent date.

John Q. Smith, ex-Member of Congress from Ohio was to-day appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Gen. Babcock left to day for Chicago to appear before the Court of Inquiry detailed to investigate the charges against him.

There will be no changes of importance in the Senate Committees.

INDIANA.

The Proposed Soldiers' Monument.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 7.—The State Convention on the proposed soldiers' monument met this afternoon in Exchange Hall and organized by electing Gen. Gleason of Laporte, chairman and Captain Harryman and C. T. Nixon secretaries. The roll call showed sixteen counties and eight Congressional districts represented. The articles of association adopted at the preliminary meeting held in this city were so amended that the board of directors shall consist of one member from each Congressional district and four from the State at large and a full board elected, of which General John Coburn of this city is president. The convention provides for one Vice President for each county, but the election was postponed until next meeting.

THROW THEIR OLD TEETH AWAY.

Hundreds of people who can neither eat nor talk with their artificial teeth are throwing them away and getting the elegant atmospheric disk teeth at 728 Penn avenue, because they never drop down in the mouth in eating, talking, singing, laughing, coughing or sneezing, but remain firmly in place under all circumstances. Dr. Quincy A. Scott owns the patent for the great invention, and guarantees to give with it the greatest satisfaction, even in the most difficult cases.

WASHINGTON.

A Court of Inquiry Appointed for Babcock's Benefit.

RESULT OF THE RADICAL CAUCUS.

President's Message Not to be Sent to Congress Until To-Morrow.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Republican members of the House had a caucus to-night continuing in session only a short time, and re-nominated Blaine for Speaker and all other old officers.

BABCOCK'S COURT OF INQUIRY.

The President having granted the request of General O. E. Babcock for a court of inquiry into the charges recently made against him in St. Louis, to-day designated Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, Major General W. S. Hancock, and Brigadier General H. Terry to compose the court, and they will be ordered to meet in Chicago, Thursday, December 9. Major Asa Bird Gardner, Professor of Law at the West Point Military Academy, has been detailed Judge Advocate. The official order detailing the court provides that the court shall report facts and give an opinion in the case. Attorney General Pierrepont to-day telegraphed the United States Attorney at St. Louis advising that officer of the appointment of a court of inquiry in General Babcock's case, and instructing him that the appointment of a military court will in no manner stay any of the proceedings that the court authorities may determine upon as being proper in the case. The United States Attorney is also directed to give the court every aid in his power, and use all efforts to facilitate its thorough and complete investigation of the charges.

A joint retegram was sent to District Attorney Dyer on the 2nd inst. signed by the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury directing him to use every effort to prevent implication of any innocent person in conspiracy to defraud the government, but to spare no one who is guilty.

ANOTHER DENIAL.

"Rumors were again in circulation to-day that Secretary Bristow had resigned causing some excitement even in the House of Representatives. The Secretary has not resigned and it may be stated upon very high authority that nothing whatever has occurred to mar the pleasant official and personal relations between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President.

The Secretary of the Treasury has rescinded the order recently issued, imposing double duty upon washed wools of any class.

Ex-Governor Ward, of New Jersey, has declined the Indian Commissionership.

PROGRAMME OF BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

The first business of to-morrow will consist of calling the roll of members by McPherson, the present clerk and the administration of the oath of office. Next, the election of Speaker, Clerk, Doorkeeper, Sergeant-at-Arms, Postmaster and Chaplain will take place. Questions affecting the seats of some of the members may arise, and therefore the organization will be protracted by debate.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED UNTIL TO-MORROW.

In view of such an event, the President will not transmit his message to Congress until Tuesday noon. The document is longer than that of last year by about five printed pages in document form, and contains upwards of 16,000 words. The message will be telegraphed to the press of the country. All the report of the heads of departments with the exception of that of the Secretary of the Interior has been sent hence to be held for publication until the message will be sent to Congress. The printing of the above named report has been delayed but copies will be forwarded to-morrow. The contents of the message have been studiously concealed.

There is much speculation with regard to the appointment of Standing Committee of the House, and already representative Randall has been accorded by outside parties the Chairmanship of the committee on appropriations, Fernando Wood the Ways and Means and Cox Foreign Affairs, but such cast is of course without the least authority and several weeks may elapse before the Speaker himself shall announce the Committee.

The report started yesterday continues in circulation that the Secretary of the Treasury had tendered his resignation on the alleged ground of views different from the President on the question of detailing a court of inquiry concerning the charge made against General Babcock by United States Attorney Henderson at St. Louis, but the Secretary himself is authority for the statement that there is no truth whatever in the report.

PERSONAL.

Consul General Seward will probably be nominated to succeed Avery as Minister to China.

POTTSVILLE.

Suspension of 30 Collieries—10,000 Men and Boys Thrown Out of Employment.

POTTSVILLE, December 3.—In consequence of the overstocked condition of the Eastern markets and the close of navigation, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will to-morrow direct the stoppage of thirty of their forty collieries in this region, the remaining ten having a producing capacity of four thousand tons daily to continue to supply furnaces and railways in this vicinity. About five thousand men and boys are thus thrown out of employment.

25 individual collieries will also suspend during the week, and it is thought that by December 15, the suspension will be general, and over ten thousand people will be out of employment in the Schuylkill region. The suspension may not last over two months, though fears are entertained that work will not be resumed until spring.

ELECTIONS IN BAVARIA.

[Paris Cor N. Y. Post.]

You perhaps remember that Monsieur Tissot narrowly escaped once or twice from arrest. He was supposed to be too inquisitive. The gendarmes of the Bavarian neighborhood in which he was staying, doubtless impelled by Prussian influence, came down upon the hotel where Tissot had been, but where he was no longer. The writer's pictures of Bavarian life and scenery are charming, and his deductions from his extended tour of observation are not entirely reassuring. Of course, he is everywhere very bitter against the Prussians, who, he asserts, are doing all kinds of horrible things in the matters of bribery and in misrepresentation to combat the influence of the Church in Bavaria. That country, which, as he truly says, is to-day the theatre of a desperate struggle between the Roman Catholic patriots, who are the defenders of Bavarian autonomy, and the national Liberals, partisans of unification at any cost, excites a vast amount of attention at present in France; and the growth of Prussian influence there, is looked upon by all classes of French people with sorrow and alarm. Monsieur Tissot in his tour in Franconia, when the elections were going on, found this argument invariably used by the local press against a Roman Catholic victory: "It is neither a lessening of military expenses, nor an amelioration of the business situation which ultramontane successes in the elections would bring us; but war with France." In the circulars distributed among the Protestant voters, the manifesto of the national Liberals, was the following phrase: "All France awaits with anxiety the result of our elections. France has founded her safety upon the Roman Papacy, which has sworn the destruction of the German empire, and which already brandishes the incendiary torch. To the ballot-urn then; let no one be absent."

Monsieur Tissot's pictures of the electors and elections show us that the United States is not the only country where passions run high and liquor runs freely on such occasions. Here is his description of the voting at Reppeldorff, where the heavy, square-jawed, blond-haired, clear-eyed Franconian peasants, the same types which the Romans found that they could not conquer, came up to vote by hundreds:

"The electors of six communes vote at Reppeldorff. The bureau for voting is installed in the upper story of the Town Hall, an inferior house, with a narrow wooden staircase. The voters go up one by one, defile in front of the tables where the assessors are seated in front of a myriad beer glasses, get their tickets and go to the inn on the hill or the inn under the hill to get them filled out according to the party to which they belong.

"The inn under the hill is occupied by the national liberals; the pastor of the neighborhood has established his headquarters there, because to hold the Catholics in check the ministry has made new voting districts and has pitted four Protestant against two Catholic communes."

"The inn on the hill serves as the intrenched camp of the ultramontanes. The cure and the schoolmaster are under arms there."

"In one inn as in the other everybody is smoking, drinking, eating; each gives way to gluttony worthy to be chronicled by Rabelais."

"As fast as the voters return from the Town Hall with their tickets in their hands, they are introduced, into a little chamber; the pastor in the inn under the hill and the cure above write on the billets the names of their respective candidatates. From time to time the schoolmaster, a huge fellow, with sticking-plaster on his neck and earrings in his ears, mounts guard by the roadside. The pastor, in his turn, from time to time goes up his duties of public writer to the tunkeeper, and with his umbrella under his arm he rushes into the voting hall to exhort the recalcitrant, to convert the doubtful, and to bring them back, escorted by himself, to the inn under the hill, where their ballots are correctly edited.

"Before 9 o'clock it is easy to see that a good many heads are already terribly heated; in the evening there will be a good many broken ones."

SPIRITS IN PRISON.

WHAT THEY ARE TO BE TRIED FOR—JAIL CALENDER FOR THE DECEMBER TERM.

Following is a list of persons awaiting trial at the December term of the Quarter Sessions, and the offenses with which they are charged. Warden Smith's exhibit shows a gratifying decrease this term:

Murder—Phillip Murray and William Green.

Burglary—William Moore and Benjamin Swarizweldler.

Larceny—John Coates, (3); W. M. Sarber, Ed. Grant, Peter Curtin, Eliet Lebbon, John Jones, Louis Renner, Caroline Smith, Geo. Kelsey, J. M. Butterfield, W. G. Alexander, Wm. Boyle, Jno. Jones, George Smith, Thomas Williams, J. W. Robinson, Jacob Steiner, Wm. Lee, Jas. Kelly, Barbara, Nilson, Jas. Hoy, Hattie Shannon, Jas. Smith, Sarah Smith, Jas Robinson, John Savage, Jas. Baltimore, Wm. Adams, Alonzo Kennedy, Jas. Kelly, Francis Connors, Teddy Finn, Wm. McCoy, Wm. Reese, alias Reats, Tillie Smith.

Assault and battery with intent to rob—Jas. Goodwin.

Housebreaking—Wm. Long.

Assault and battery with intent to commit rape—Wm. Sarber.

Forgery—J. W. Anderson, Wm. Zimmerman.

Assault with intent to kill—Manuel Von Shargo.

Aggravated assault and battery—Thos. Wright, Patrick Boyle, Henry Schaffer, Chas Stewart.

Felonious assault and battery—Charles Stewart, David Herreld and Charles Wagner.

Robbery and entering a building with felonious intent—James Trump (2), Larry Gibson, John Bracken and John Thomas.

Riot—Ed. Riley, John Mullin, George Miller and Thomas Clark.

Larceny by bailee—Benjamin Richards.

False pretense—Harry Halleck.

COURT NOTES.

From The Daily Post of December 6.

Patrick Welsh, on Saturday, began suit in the Common Pleas No. 1 against Henry Henk claiming $2,000 damages, for injuries received, by falling into an excavation in front of defendant's house. It is alleged that neither signal lights nor guards were provided to prevent accident at night.

A hearing was had on Saturday on the habeas corpus case of Edward Wadsworth, recently committed to the Work House. The applicant is about fifteen years of age, and was taken before Mayor Phillips on Thanksgiving day on a charge of having picked a pocket at Masonic Hall. Several policemen testified that he had been once or twice arrested before for similar offences, and the Mayor committed him to the Work House for ninety days as a professional thief. Judge White declined to discharge him, and he was remanded.

The argument on the Langenheim habeas corpus case will be heard this week. Mr. Acheson appears for the relator, and Messrs. Fetterman and Johnson for respondent.

The argument to set aside the order of sale of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad on the ground that the sale was an arrangement to pay certain preferred debts, was had in the U. S. District Court on Saturday. Mr. Marshall made the argument in behalf of the plaintiff and Mr. Samuel Thompson, of Philadelphia, and D. T. Watson, Esq., of Pittsburgh, for the defendants. The Court reserved its decision.

The jury in the case of Shafer vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, sent word to Judge McKennan, on Saturday, that they could not agree. His Honor, however, thought that as this was the second trial and that two weeks had been spent upon it, they should make a desperate effort to reconcile their differences, and refused to listen to their plea.

In the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday, a decision was given in the case of Messrs. Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, on a bill in equity to review the proceedings in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. The order of the District Court, setting aside the adjudication ordered to stand as if the order setting it aside had not been made.

To-day's session of the Quarter Sessions promises to be a lively one, should Chief Ross keep his word, and it is generally believed he will. If there is anything crooked in the manner of selecting jurors, Mr. Ross is quite likely to know it, having made the matter a careful study for some months past. The public will likely get at the exact facts to-day. The Chief proposes to show that some persons have been jurors twice in the same term of Court and in the same Court, and he thinks they were so for a purpose.

J. M. Wilkinson by order of Court was transferred to Dixmont.

Solomon Fell, was discharged from custody on Saturday, under the insolvent laws.

W. L. Sloan, Esq., was admitted to practice in the U. S. District Court, on Saturday.

DARING BURGLARY.

MITCHELL & CO.'S NOTION STORE BURGLARIZED OF ABOUT $500 WORTH OF GOODS.

From The Daily Post of December 6.

Some time during Saturday night the wholesale notion store of Wm. Mitchell & Co., in the basement of No. 46 Wood street, on the corner of Third avenue, was burglarized of between $400 and $500 worth of goods. The first intimation of the burglary was gained by Mr. McMillen, who, while passing the building, noticed that the grating in the pavement which protected the window was out of place. An examination of the store room followed, and goods were found scatter promiscuously over the floor. About one hundred or more empty boxes were lying around, and the missing goods showed that the burglars evidently were acquainted with the value of their "swag." Silk handkerchiefs, neck-ties, gloves, and only such goods as were most valuable, were taken, while the lower priced goods were scattered around in every direction. A rough estimate made by the proprietors, of the value of the goods stolen, puts it at between $400 and $500.

As stated above, the store is in the basement of the building, and the grating, which is on a level with the pavement, extended to the walls of the building. This of course left an open space, as the window does not extend out even with the wall, so that a fine opportunity was had to remove the grating. The windows are secured by inside shutters, but these did not seem to be a very strong resistance, and when once inside the burglars had everything their own way, and from the character of the goods taken the proprietors think they made their selections very leisurely. The robbery was reported to the police, who examined the store, but were unable to discover any clue. The proprietors think that the officers do not manifest a proper interest in the case. Since the burglary it was discovered that a private watchman, who was drawing pay for protecting that district has not been on duty for a couple of months.

PRODUCE PEDDLERS.

ANOTHER PROPOSITION TO BE OPPOSED.

The Committee on Ordinances of Pittsburgh Councils held a special meeting on Saturday afternoon to consider the peddlers' ordinance. It will be remembered that an ordinance was to be presented by the committee at the meeting of Council on Monday last, but owing to the presentation of a new draft of an ordinance on the same subject, the ordinance was held back. The new ordinance was signed by some thirty or forty of our wholesale commission merchants, by whom it was prepared. It provides that the license fee of street peddlers shall be twenty dollars per annum, but that wholesale dealers who bring produce here by the cars or on boats shall pay a license of one hundred dollars per annum. It fixes the fine for violating the ordinance at fifty dollars and exempts for payment of the license fee of all dealers who pay a regular city tax. It also exempts all farmers or gardeners who peddle their own products through the streets.

When the provisions of the ordinance were made known to the committee some discussion was had thereon when Mr. Lit tell suggested that two ordinances be presented, one relating to street peddlers and the other to the wholesale dealers. This was put in the form of a motion and carried so that both the original ordinance and one embodying the new provisions will be offered at Councils.

JOURNALISTIC PEDESTRIANISM

FIFTEEN HUNDRED FEET MADE IN ONE MINUTE AND THIRTY-SIX SECONDS.

Newspaper reporters are not generally noted as pedestrians, though they do get around considerably in course of a day, but Mr. Byram of the Dispatch has shown what is possible on the part of the profession.

On Saturday night he and other gentlemen were discussing pedestrianism, and as a result Mr. B., we are informed, threw out a defi that he could run across the Smithfield street bridge in a certain time. One of the proprietors of the Opera House doubted his ability to do so, and thought "stuff" said he couldn't. Accordingly a match was made, and about a quarter to twelve o'clock the contestant, clad lightly, started from this end of the bridge, a man with a stop-watch having been stationed at the south end to note the time of the arrival. The racer got off well, and made the distance in one minute and thirty seconds. Upon arriving at the goal the pedestrian was taken in hand, well rubbed down, and warmly clothed to prevent any ill effect. The race was won with several seconds to spare. They say this time was never beaten but once on this bridge. No serious accidents are reported, but it is said a nervous old lady who lives near the Inclined Plane happened to be looking out of her window, and seeing the white figure rapidly approaching screamed that some one was coming who had the night mare. The mention of this fanciful brute created terror in the minds of a dozen or so of youngsters who set up a dismal howl and were with difficulty soothed by their mammas.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

A BRAKEMAN MANGLED ON THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

About five o'clock Sunday morning a man named Timothy Courtney was instantly killed about a mile East of M'Keesport, on the Connellsville railroad. He was employed as a brakeman on freight train No. 48, which was coming west, and had reached the point stated about five o'clock. Shortly after that time Courtney's body was found lying upon the track mangled in a horrible manner, and life extinct. It is supposed he fell between two cars, lighting on the track. Several cars passed over him mashing his flesh and shattering his bones.

Coroner McCallin was notified of the accident last night by letter. The letter also stated that the body had been taken back to Connellsville for interment. The accident, however, happened in Allegheny county, and an inquest will be held. The deceased lived at Sand Patch station, on the Eastern division of the Connellsville road, and it was not stated whether he was married or not.

—The second meeting of the competitive drillers did not come off at the Exposition building on Saturday. The Latta Guards were there and Capt. Barr put them through their paces for a time, but as nancy a Heath showed himself, it was dry work and was soon postponed. According to the Sunday Leader, Capt. Barr calls Capt. Batchelor "another" on account of the latter stating that he did not understand that Saturday was fixed for the time. Capt. Barr says he will not call his men again from their work to meet disappointment. He expresses his willingness to let the matter rest with the referee, after he hears both sides represented, and claims the drill and the title of the best drilled organization in the division.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

The entire day was spent on the habeas corpus case of Gustave Langenheim vs. Christina Langenheim, the object being to recover possession of four children, named William, Catherine, Gustave and Albert, aged eleven and a half, nine, seven and four years, respectively. The parties have been divorced. On the part of the respondent it is claimed that the father some time ago gave a bottle to one of the children on the street, telling him to take it home and make certain use of its contents. The mother, it is claimed, took it to a chemist who analyzed the liquid and found it to be poison. The case is still being investigated.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing, and Kirkpatrick.

Thomas Robertson vs. Louisa Smith and D. S. McKnight, action of replevin. Verdict for plaintiff.

Michael Bliss vs. Wm. A. Gwynn; action for damage to cellar, alleged to have been caused by water being allowed to run into it through the negligence of defendant. Jury out.

John F. Edmonson vs. Joseph Sturkler, Ferdinand Sturkler, Clara Sturkler and J. G. Benzenhoeffer. Action of ejectment Verdict for plaintiff for six and one-fourth cents and costs.

Ferdinand Yerx and Wilhelmina Yerx vs. Solomon Fell. Verdict for plaintiff for seventy-five dollars.

A writ of habeas corpus was granted in the case of Commonwealth ex rel. Edward Wadsworth vs. Superintendent Cordier, of the Work House, returnable December 4th, at ten o'clock.

Wm. Ward vs. Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works. On trial.

Thos. Robertson vs. Louisa Smith and D. S. McKnight (two cases); actions of replevin. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Jno. S. McCabe vs. M. S. O'Donnell, Luzerne county. The debtor was adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Willard.

Jacob Shirk, bankrupt, Venango county. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate by public auction.

George Fuller, Venango county, bankrupt. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate, notes, judgments, and debts on open accounts.

William H. Mechling, bankrupt, Pittsburg. The appeal of Joseph H. Gray, Trustee of the Weekly Savings Bank, from the judgment of this Court in refusing to dissolve the injunction, presented and allowed.

Butler, Broome & Clapp vs. Isaac Michalisky, Clarion county. Leave was granted the petitioners to discontinue the proceedings

Kneedler, Patterson & Co. et al. vs William Armagast, Center county. Petition in bankruptcy filed and the usual order granted, returnable on the 10th inst.

Powell, Gregg & Co., debtors, Washington county. An injunction was granted on John Paxton & Co. et al.

I. Willard, Grubbs & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. An argument took place on the motion for the adjudication of Grubbs, by Mr. Parker for and D. F. Patterson against the same. The Court reserved its decision.

A further argument took place on the bill in equity in the case of Josiah Peiffer and Samuel Richard, vs. J. C. Brown, collector, and J. H. Culbertson, deputy collector, for an injunction and other relief, by David Reed, Esq., against the same and by Mr. Pettis, for the said application. The Court reserved its decision.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of Henry S. Shafer vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was concluded and submitted to the jury, who were out at dark last evening.

The next case taken up was that of L. C. Cruse vs. the Kittaning Coal Company. This is an action of ejectment to recover possession of 427 acres of land lying partly in Cambria and Blair counties. The plaintiff's claim title through the heirs of Gen Cadwallader. The property in dispute is valued at $40,000.

Geo. L. Crawford, of Philadelphia, Col R. B. Roberts, of Chicago, and Georg Shiras, Esq., of Pittsburgh, appear for the plaintiff, and S. S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, and S. A. and W. S. Purviance for the defense.

Testimony is being taken in the case of alleged infringement case of Williams et al., vs Kellar.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

The Langenheim habeas corpus case held the Court all day and will be resumed this morning. The case was very contradictory. One colored woman was called in support of the allegation that the husband had given one of his children a bottle of poison, and told him to empty the contents into his mother's coffee. This witness testified that she saw Mr. Langenheim gave the child the bottle. Another witness, also a colored woman, who was called on behalf of Mr. L. testified that the first colored woman referred to had confessed that she was to receive fifty dollars for testifying to that effect, and the same amount would be given her if she would swear to the same story.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The two cases of Thomas Robertson vs. Louisa Smith, actions of replevin, are still on trial.

The case of Wm. Ward vs. the Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works, is also on trial. This is an action to recover damages for the breaking of the plaintiff's arm while engaged at the defendant company's works at a drilling marchine. Negligence on the part of the Company is claimed.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

I. Willard Grubbs, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Decision of the Court adjudging the said I. Willard Grubbs bankrupt.

T. Scandrett & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The report of the Register of the meeting for composition, together with the resolution accepting the proposition, presented, and an order was made for a meeting of the creditors on the 11th inst., to ascertain whether the said resolution has been passed in the manner required by the act, and to show cause why the same should not be recorded.

Rogers & Burchfield, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Injunction issued against the Freeport Savings Bank, and John B. Boyd. Sheriff of Armstrong county, authorized to employ a watchman to care for the property pending certain questions in dispute, and in the same case an injunction was also granted against John V. Painter.

McKnight, Duncan & Co., bankrupts, city. Injunction granted against Matthias Butz.

Beardsley & Trowbridge, Warren county, bankrupts. Argument on rule on Roberts & Co., to show cause why the order for the sale of certain real estate should not be rescinded, after which the rule was discharged.

Isaac S. Little, Susquehanna county, bankrupt. Argument on the motion for an injunction against George Pratt et al. and decision of the Court reserved.

On motion of George Shiras, Jr., Esq., George Burns Brown, of this city, was admitted to practice.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of Cruse vs. the Kittanning Coal Company, an action of ejectment, is still on trial.

The jury in the case of Shafer vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was still out.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Andrew Young, convicted of unlawful wounding, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the Work House, and fined $500.

The December term of this court opens to-day, with Judge Storrett on the bench.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

An order was made that the December term of the Court of Quarter Sessions be held by Judge Sterrett.

The Anatomical Society of Allegheny county, on application filed, was granted a charter of incorporation.

In the voluntary assignment of Joseph Thoma, Wm. France and James Lockhart were appointed appraisers.

Thomas R. Sill applied for a discharge under the insolvent laws, January 8th was fixed for a hearing.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of Gottlieb Faas, deceased. Time for return of sale extended for one week.

Estate of Robert J. Dickey, deceased. Sale ordered.

Jos. Wahl et al. Lawrence Smith appointed guardian.

Minor children of Michael Halpen. Wm. Langan appointed guardian.

Estate of William Phillips, deceased. Petition of J. Patton Lyon, administrator, for discharge. Consent of county, administrator and heirs filed and order made.

Edward Rahm, Jr., minor. Thomas C. Lazear, Esq., discharged as guardian on his own petition, and Hon. James H. Hopkins appointed in his place.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Sheedy, bankrupt, city. Assignee's return to the order for the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed nisi.

Kneadler, Patterson & Co. et al. vs William Armagast, Center County. An application was made for an injunction, and January 6th fixed for the hearing of the same. A restraining order was issued against William Armagast and John Heinbach et al. from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Adam Fney, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Argument on the motion for an injunction against Gallick & Sizer by Mr. Blakely for and Mr. Hall against the same. The Court reserved its decision.

Andrew Jackson, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The application for the injunction against S. S. Jackson was referred.

Andrew D. Miller, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. On petition of the Keystone Bank, a rule was granted on said debtor to show cause why the composition should not be set aside, so far as the bank is concerned, and made returnable on the 4th prox.

George M. Clark, Venango county, bankrupt. An order was made for the examination of the debtor and witnesses before Register Rogers, on the 15th inst.

James Godfrey, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of Samuel F. McGary, for the payment of fifty dollars, as preferred creditor, referred to Register Shaffer.

James Watson, bankrupt, Indiana county. Rule granted on assignee to show cause why he should not take charge of the personal property of the bankrupt, and Dr. Murray was restrained from proceeding against the estate, returnable on the 21st inst.

PATENTS GRANTED.

The following is the list of patents issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending December 2:

Hand Trucks—Nathan Adams, Altoona, Pa., filed May 3, 1875.

Work Tables—John Cannon, Dine's Hollow, Pa., filed July 31, 1875.

Fire Extinguishing Apparatus—James H. Connelly, New Brighton, assignor to James L. Hastings and W. H. Hastings, Pittsburgh, Pa., filed September 4, 1875.

Carburetors—Samuel McKissock, Allegheny, Pa., filed July 15, 1875.

Bed Bottoms—Charles W. Purcell and Samuel Purcell, Lundy's Lane, Pa., filed August 11, 1875.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and cure rheumatism, spavin, and flesh, bone and muscle ailments. (White Wrapper for family use—Yellow Wrapper for Animals.

KENTAVRO

WEST WINDSOR, Mich., Dec. 10, 1874.

"Mr. Rilley Haines, of this place, an aged man, has had a wonderful cure by your Liniment, and he wants it made known for the benefit of mankind. The following is his affidavit:

Yours truly, L. McQUOWN.

"State of Michigan, County of Eaton, ss.

"Rilley Haines, on his oath, says: That for the last ten years he has been very severely afflicted with the Rheumatism, and has been for the last six years entirely helpless, insomuch that he could hardly move, and had given up all hopes of ever being helped. And deponent further says that about five months ago, I commenced the using of Centaur Liniment, and it has rendered wonderful results, and now I feel almost as well as ever. RILEY HANCE."

"Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of Dec. 1874. LEONIDAS McQUOWN, Justice of the Peace."

LEXINGTON, KY., June 30, 1873.

"GENTLEMEN—I take very great pleasure in recommending the Centaur Liniment for animals. It is the best remedy I have ever tried for bruises, scratches, cuts, spavin, &c. Very respectfully,

HENRY P. McGRATH."

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil. It is as pleasant to take as honey. For wind colic and sour stomach it is simply wonderful. Physicians recommend it. nov14m

1876. Postpaid. $1 60.

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$10 TO $25 Per Day to Farmers Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Par ticulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13-1yw

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NEW PATENT

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FOR HOLDING

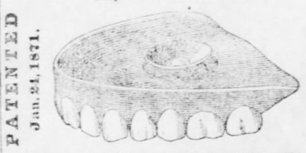
Both Upper and Lower and all Styles o Partial Sets of Teeth,

On Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite and Scott's Patent Gum Enameled Base.

FIRMLY IN PLACE,

In Eating, Talking, Laughing, Singing, Coughing or Sneezing.

And making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.



This new mode of securing teeth has been thoroughly tested, and has proven the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or lifting up at the most inopportune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old loose plates, making them hold as well as new ones. The exclusive right of the patent for this vicinity has been purchased by

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N. B.—Some who have no right to make the patent Disk may tell their patients that it is worthless, but remember that Scott's patent warrants it to be all that it is represented, comfortable and satisfactory. All infringers will be prosecuted.

Dr. Scott also makes all styles of artificial teeth from one disk, at the lowest prices in the State. All work warranted.

Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and absolutely safe anæsthetic for the painless extraction of teeth, and fear no risk. Laughing gas is dangerous. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. mal:lyr

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On the 15th day of each month during 1875, will be drawn the

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Capital Prize, $12,000!

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $100,000

TICKETS ONLY $2.

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Send 10 cents for sample. DR. A. SLEE,

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$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. sel8-1y W

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DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

Letter of Mrs. Moulton to Plymouth Church.

Why She Does Not Attend Church.

Stubborn Facts Brought to Light.

AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED

NEW YORK, December 3.—Mrs. Moulton has addressed a letter to the members of Plymouth Church in reply to one addressed to her and adopted by them on Friday evening last. She says:

I do not believe there was any one more faithful to Plymouth Church than I was up to the time I became acquainted with the great wickedness which Mr. Beecher had committed in his relations with Mrs. Tilton. After that, it didn't seem possible for me to go to church and hear him preach and take sacrament from his hands, and I stopped doing so. I could not with any satisfaction hear him preach of purity and Christian joy while I knew of his secret agony and his acknowledged but hidden sin; that I did not go elsewhere for worship, and the sacrament was almost wholly owing to him. He begged me again and again to come back and when I said that I could not till he had acknowledged his sin and so atone for it as far as he could he was sad and depressed even to tears; yet if I went away from Plymouth Church to any other while he was all the time coming to our house it would of course attract attention, cause suspicion and embarass him very much as well as my husband, who was then trying hard under Mr. Beecher's constant urgency to keep

THE AWFUL SECRET

From the people. I should not know what to say if I was asked the reason for it and it might be the means of doing great injury to those whom I wanted to shield and help. Mr. Beecher too, had more than any other, represented to me the Christian religion and to bring reproach upon him seemed an injury to it. So I abstained from going elsewhere lest it should harm him and indirectly bring things to light which he was all the time afraid would become known and which it did not belong to me to declare. Mr. B. surely ought to be the last man in the world to blame me for what I did in his behalf. He knows I couldn't speak the truth more perfectly than I have spoken it here. If I was standing this moment before God's throne of judgment. When Mr. Tilton's name was dropped by you two years ago, I told Mr. Beecher that I was afraid you would some time want to drop mine in the same way and he then most earnestly answered me that it should never be done; that he would see to it himself that I should never be in any way injured by his church. I really do not see how Mr. B., knowing as well as he does, the perfect truth of what I say, knowing how

HE USED TO WEEP

at our house and heap shame upon himself for his great sin, and how, after he spoke to my husband and myself of utter despair in which he would be except for our comfort and help, I cannot see how it was possible for him to stand up and read this letter to me in your presence without his very soul giving way.

Mrs. Moulton refers to other parts of the letter, and says there are a great many things in it which are incorrect and injurious, some of which she mentions as follows: You say that, as far as the Church or the Committee knew I had never made any statement impugning the purity of Mr. Beecher except in a court of justice, but in that very court, I had stated under oath that I had made precisely the same statement which I have since made in my protest to you long ago to one of the leading members and officers of your church, telling him that Mr. Beecher's sin was adultery and that he and Mrs. Tilton had both confessed it to me. If the statement was slander, I had declared the fact of my uttering the slander before the world and might months ago have been called to account for it. I never knew before that false swearing in a court of justice is an offence which the Church of Christ is unwilling or unable to punish, and if you think that I lied in that public manner and in that solemn hour, that I lied in order to injure the minister whom I had loved as much as any of you and whom I had done my very best to uphold and comfort for three dismal years through the time of an anguish which he was carefully hiding from you, you ought all the more to have tried and condemned instead of drooping my name.

The letter concluded as follows: I had a heavy burden to carry and I am sorry to say that the first act of christian attention which I have received from the church in the five years past, was the notice that my name was to be dropped from the roll the next evening. My proposal to you in my paevious letter was that you should unite with me in calling a council of churches, before which you should state your reasons for your action, and I should state mine, and which should impartially judge between us. That proposal I understand you to have accepted. The questions thus coming up for decision ought, I think, to be these;

First—Have my convictions in regard to the guilty conduct of Mr. Beecher been justified by the evidence I have had?

Second—If they have been justified, ought I still to have attended his ministry and received Sacrament from his hands, while kept by the reasons which I have stated from withdrawing from the church?

Third—When I had stated to the church my reasons for being absent from the services and had protested against being dropped from its roll, ought I to have been thus dropped without further trial and with neither censure nor recommendation?

Fourth—If I was improperly removed from Plymouth Church, will the Council give me a certificate of the fact upon which I can enter another church?

I am not perhaps well able to judge whether the six questions which you propose to me to have submitted to the council cover the same ground with these of mine. Yours appear to me less distinct perhaps, because I do not understand them so well and mine takes up more directly the points of issue between us. I suppose it is my right to have something to say about the questions to be submitted, and accordingly I suppose that yours be submitted as you put them and that these of mine be added to them. In this way, I think, the whole case between us will come up and the questions which I wish to have answered will have an equal chance with yours. When you notify me of your acceptance of this proposition will you please also to send me the names of ten or twelve churches which you would wish to invite to the council with two or three experienced and wise ministers who are not now in the pastoral office as I am informed is customary. Then I will add as many more to the list of such as may be known to me to be of good standing in the denomination and with the Christian public and the letters of invitation can at once be sent out. Respectfully yours,

EMMA C. MOULTON.

ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON DEACON WEST'S LETTER.

At a business meeting of Plymouth Church to-night, Shearman said he had received a letter from Wm. F. West which he presumed all the members of the church had read as it was published the same day he received it.

On motion of Beecher, the letter was laid on the table.

S. V. White offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, first—That, irrespective of the contents of letters addressed to it, this church considers the publication of such letters by their authors in advance of their actual presentation to the church in meeting assembled, as a flagrant and presumptively intentional insult and its own self-respect will not permit this church to consider any letters thus sent and published by one of its members except for the purpose of exercising suitable discipline upon members so offending.

Second—That the contents of the letter now received from Mr. West, if unexplained by him, constitute in the judgment of this church an aggravation of his acknowledged offence in publishing it in advance of its presentation to the church and that any demand by one member of the church for investigation into charges against another member which charges the member making the demand does not himself vouch for in any way is termed by the church a violation of propriety and a clear evasion of just responsibility, while the demand that such alleged charges shall be submitted in the first instance to a council before the church has had any opportunity to investigate them and before they have been in fact made to the church is so plain a violation of congregational usage and Christian decency as to excite grave doubts of the sincerity and good faith of such a request.

Third—That the Examining Committee is hereby instructed to summon Wm. F. West before them at an early day and to seek from him a satisfactory explanation of his conduct in these matters, and if no explanation is received from him changing the aspect of his case as presented by his own letter to advise him to make forthwith a full and ample apology, and in case of his refusal to comply with the advice of the committee they are further instructed to take such prompt action as the good of the church may require in the premises.

The reading of these resolutions was followed by prolonged applause which increased when Mr. Beecher took the floor and spoke in favor of the resolutions.

On motion the resolutions were referred to the Examining Committee and also the letter of Mrs. Moulton.

THE WHISKY TRIALS.

Clerk Avery Found Guilty on One Indictment.

ST. LOUIS, December 3.—The argument in the Avery case was heard to-lay and consumed the entire session of the Court. The jury retired about half past five and after being out about four hours returned a verdict of guilty on one indictment, the other three having been pronounced bad by the Court. Judge Krum, counsel for Avery, gave notice that he would file a motion for a new trial, and he and Avery left the court room, it being understood no additional bond would be required for the present at least.

Quite an event in the history of art culture in this city took place this evening in the opening of a beautiful art gallery by Pettes & Leathe in their new marble building on Washington avenue.

ANOTHER VERDICT OF GUILTY RENDERED IN THE TAFT & WEIMER CASE.

MILWAUKEE, December 3.—In the Taft & Weimer case to-day, Judge Hubbel concluded his argument for the defense and was followed be ex-Senator Carpenter for the same side. Judge Dison then closed the argument for the government and Judge Dyer charged the jury who went out at 5:35 P. M. A little before eleven o'clock the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The indictment charged them with conspiracy to defraud.

POLITICAL.

Letter of Kellogg to Congress.

NEW ORLEANS, December 3.—Gov. Kellogg has transmitted to Congress an elaborate brief in anticipation of a possible attempt to seat, on McEnery certificates, the Democratic members elect from Louisiana. The leading points are as follows; In conclusion it is submitted that Mr. McEnery and his friends are stopped in all courts from further questioning the title of Gov. Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana.

First—Because McEnery agreed to submit his claims to the Congressional Committee and a majority of this committee expressed their opinion that Gov. Kellogg was elected in 1872.

Second—Because his own partisans in the present Legislature, including a majority in the Lower House, and which is accepted on all sides as the undisputed Legislature of the State, have almost unanimously passed joint resolutions recognizing Governor Kellogg as Governor of the State.

Third—Because Mr. McEnery has always professed to desire some settlement of the heretofore pending controversy which would bring peace and quiet to the State, and it cannot be denied but these results have followed from the adoption of the adjustment; and lastly,

Because Mr. McEnery and his friends, as zealous and consistent upholders of the doctrine of States rights will surely not ask the Congress of the United States to interfere, and by its action to annul the solemn act of the recognized and unquestioned Legislature of a sovereign State in a matter pertaining exclusively to its own domestic relations.

The brief is accompanied by the protocol of agreement and adjustment extracts from testimony taken by the Hoar commission with reference to the election of 1872, and tabular statements of census registration, &c., from 1870 down to the last election in 1874; also affidavits of the Warmoth election officers and members of the fusion returning board.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Husband Kills his Wife and Wounds Two other Persons, one Mortally.

CLEVELAND, O., December 4.—About seven o'clock this morning Wm. Aiden, an Englishman, and expressman for Cobb, Andrews & Co., living on Scranton avenue, quarreled with his wife, and, becoming enraged, he caught up an axe and commenced butchering her with it, severing her head from her body. He then went to the corner of Garden street with an axe and hammer and attacked his stepdaughter, cutting her in a fearful manner. Mrs. Benton, who attempted to interfere, was also chopped and pounded with a hammer. Aiden, after committing this deed, drove home, where he was arrested. When told he was arrested for the murder of his stepdaughter and Mrs. Benton, he coolly asked if they were dead, and said he hoped he had made a clean job of it. He said as soon as he put a dog chain, which he held in his hand, in the house, he would go with the officer. The officer entered the house with him, where he discovered the dead body of Mrs. Aiden. The murderer has been an employee of Cobb, Andrews & Co. as an expressman for many years, and has always been regarded as a harmless, good-natured man. He is fifty-six years of age. The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Aiden, returning a verdict that she came to her death at the hands of her husband. The murderer at the trial appeared as calm as if he did not realize or care what he had done. The two other victims are still alive. Mrs. Benton may recover, but the stepdaughter, Hattie, will die.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

IN HARMONIOUS SESSION.

L. Q. C. LAMAR CHOSEN CHAIRMAN.

He Makes an Address Full of Patriotism and Reform.

Hon. M. C. Kerr Nominated for the Speakership.

Adams the Nominee for the Clerkship—Thompson for Sergeant-at-Arms—Fitshugh for Doorkeeper—Stuart for Postmaster—Townsend for Chaplain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1875.
[Special to The Post.]

An intense interest was manifested in the caucus to-day, and long before the hour of organizing the Capitol was crowded with an eager throng. As the time drew near the interest increased and shortly before two o'clock when the floor of the of the House was cleared leaving it in possession of members only, the anxious crowds assembled in the lobbys and committee rooms eagerly to await the first news that would indicate who would be the choice for Speaker. Mr. Randall occupied the Ways and Means Committee room. In the Clerk's room ex-Speaker Blaine assembled with a circle of his friends whom he amused with charming stories. Mr. Kerr occupied the Postal Committee room surrounded by intimate acquaintances. Everywhere they were anxiously awaiting the first intelligence. Shortly after the news of the first ballot was announced Mr. Cox entered the room with Mr. Kerr's friends.

Presently the result of the second ballot was announced when Mr. Cox authorized Mr. Hewitt, of New York, to re-enter the caucus at once and divert his votes to Mr. Kerr. Advancing to the latter Mr. Cox said "Mr. Kerr, understand that in this contest I have been actuated by motives no less pure than yours. I, too, have self-respect and the truest regard for Democratic principle. My friends tendered to me their unsolicited services; their pledges were valued. It now appears that their endeavors do not avail me. I have, therefore, already advised them to assist your election. But so far am I from desiring that you should see any motive in this advice that I am perfectly willing to be put back on my old Committee on Rules." Mr. Kerr quietly thanked the speaker and silently awaited the announcement of the third ballot, which came as follows: Kerr, 90; Randall, 63; Cox, 7—and immediately he was congratulated most heartily.

In the caucus the utmost surface serenity had been preserved. Whatever wishes, whatever hopes, whatever designs Democratic members of Congress wished served, they entered into this caucus partially renouncing them. There never was a caucus freer from outspoken acerbity. There never was a time when speeches in favor of candidates were thought less necessary to be made. The nomination of Kerr, Randall, and Cox were all announced without remark, and the votes were given not by call of names, but by ballot. The quiet of the Chamber in which the great business of to-day was accomplished was at times so great that certain sluggish members yawned. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the entire proceedings and when Mr. Kerr was finally found to be the choice, Mr. Randall and Mr. Cox's friends gracefully acquiesced in the result as did also the gentlemen named.

Upon the adjournment of the caucus hearty congratulations were extended on all sides that the organization had been so harmoniously effected. While the friends of the defeated candidates were somewhat disappointed it was recognized and acknowledged that the only question at issue was the fitness of the aspirants and while Pennsylvania thought their candidate the best qualified and most deserving of the honor they acknowledged the integrity and ability of Mr. Kerr and with pleasure point to his brilliant record.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Long before the hour appointed, two o'clock, for the meeting of the Democratic caucus, the floor and the lobbies of the House of Representatives were crowded, and it was with great difficulty that those not entitled to participate in the caucus were removed.

OPENING OF THE CAUCUS.

The work of singling out and ejecting outsiders was completed about 2:15 P. M., when the caucus was called to order by Fernando Wood, and on his motion, L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, was chosen presiding officer.

On motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, Mr. Banning, of Ohio, was made secretary.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Lamar, on taking the chair, said:

Gentlemen—In calling me to this position of responsibility and distinction, you have conferred an honor which I appreciate most highly, and for which I thank you most cordially. We here are confronted with a crisis in the history of the Democratic party, and of the country, which brings to our party grand opportunities, but is at the same time freighted for us with solemn responsibilities, and if we do not improve these opportunities and rise to the measure of these responsibilities, the fruits of the great political revolution which has brought us here to-day will be for us like the fruit which grows upon the accursed tree.

The people of this country, by overwhelming majorities of States, and the majorities in the States, have placed the Democratic party, after a long period of exclusion from power, in possession of the most important department of the Federal Government. When I say important, I do not mean that the individual members are invested with imposing prerogatives or great personal distinction. The departments of patronage, those which hold and command the glittering prizes of the government emoluments and honors, are the co-ordinate branches of the government which are still under the control of our political opponents. The members of the House of Representatives have no patronage whatever beyond that of the appointment of a military or naval cadet, and their compensation is barely adequate to a life of republican simplicity and prudential economy. There are many offices in the gift of the Executive far more profitable, and in the public esteem far more distinguished than that of a seat in the House of Representatives. But this branch is nevertheless under our matchless system of government the cornerstone of our fabric of liberty, because it is the only department of the Federal Government directly responsible to the people of the country, and receiving its powers directly from their hands. All other branches of the government are two or three degrees removed from the people in the mode of their selection, or in the nature of their responsibilities; but while the House of Representatives is immediately responsible to the people, all the other branches of the Government are responsible to this body.

DUTY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE HOUSE.

The people of the country have charged the Democratic party in the House of Representatives with the important duty of bringing these co-ordinate branches of the Government to their just responsibility. The people demand at our hands a sweeping and thorough reform in the civil service, which shall be conducted in a spirit that will secure the appointment to places of trust and responsibility the honest, the experienced and the capable. There is also an imperative demand that a vigilant examination be made into the administration of the public revenue of the country; that all the public accounts shall be scrutinized by us, and corruption ferreted out and wrong-doers, no matter how high or how low, shall be fearlessly arraigned and fully exposed and punished. One of the most pressing demands upon us is to perfect and adopt such a system of taxation as will bring in the required revenue with the fewest restrictions upon commerce, and with the least burden to the people, and that burden equitably distributed and skillfully adjusted. Owing to the exigencies of one of those great internecine conflict incident to the life of almost every country; also, a pernicious system of legislation, our people are suffering from the evils of an irredeemable currency. In meeting and grappling with the difficulties of this vital and perplexing question, it will be our duty to take care that nothing is done which would impair the good faith of the country or tarnish public honor, or lower or disturb the credit of our Government; but we are to remove these obstructions which bar the progress and check the prosperity of the American republic.

THE NATIONAL DEBT TO BE PAID IN FULL.

It is our duty as Democrats, it is the duty and is to be the glory of the Democratic party, while it controls this House, to see that the National debt is paid in full, and that the currency of this Democratic republic is made equal with that of any nation on the earth. The grandest aspiration of the Democratic party is and its crowning glory will be to restore the constitution to its primitive strength and authority, and to make it the protector of every section and of every State in the Union and of every human being of every race, color and condition in the land.

THE SOUTH RECONCILED.

Apprehension and distrust of one part of the nation, that portion of the southern people arrayed against the authority of the Federal Government in the late war, has nearly disappeared, as is evidenced by your election, and in its stead has grown a more fraternal feeling, which regards us of the southern States as fellow-citizens of the same great nation. On the other hand, the people of whom I speak and of whom I am one, are here to-day by their chosen representatives ready to honor any draft which the American nation may draw upon their patriotism or their faith in the glory and the beneficent destiny of American institutions. [Applause.] The experiment which has been introduced amongst us, based upon confidence in the workings of local self-government, and intended to solve the difficulties connected with the recent social and political transformations, shall have an open field and fair play, and no ordinance shall be placed in the way of its vigorous development and its amplest success. [Applause.] We want a government that we can love and revere and serve from the motive of reverence and love. We hunger for a patriotism which shall knit all the people together in a generous and loving brotherhood. Let us not forget that the great victory of last fall, which brought us here, was achieved not alone by Democratic votes, but with the co-operating efforts of independent patriots, and the unselfish of all parties, alarmed by the increasing evils resulting from corruption and maladministration.

REFORMS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

Let us wisely make them. A renewed prosperity is everywhere urgently desired. Let us by removing unjust discriminations, by imposing rigid economy, by restoring a sound currency, by securing the equal rights of all States and all the people, make the Democratic party the authors of a new prosperity.

BALLOTING FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

At the conclusion of Lamar's speech, a discussion ensued upon the method of voting by secret ballot or viva voce, and resulted in an order to vote by secret ballot. Nominations were then made and voting was begun.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

Kerr	71	Cox	31
Randall	59		

Whole number of votes cast, 161; necessary to a choice, 82.

SECOND BALLOT.

Kerr	77	Cox	31
Randall	63		

Whole number of votes cast, 162; necessary to a choice, 82.

THIRD BALLOT.

Kerr	90	Cox	7
Randall	63		

Whole number of votes cast, 161, making 81 necessary to a choice.

KERR NOMINATED.

At the announcement of the result of the third ballot, Mr. Kerr was declared the nominee.

KERR'S NOMINATION MADE UNANIMOUS ON MOTION OF RANDALL.

After the result of this ballot was announced, Randall, who had just entered the hall, said:

Mr. Chairman, let the wish of the majority be the voice of all from this moment. The differences among ourselves must be at an end and thus present a united front to our adversaries. Our mission on this floor must be, as far as we are able, to restore the Government to its Constitutional purposes and to expose the corruptions of the administration. A word more of a personal character to those around who have so steadily supported me. They have lost their choice, but have gained a lifelong friend. I now move that the nomination of M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, be made unanimous.

The motion was adopted amidst considerable cheering, and the caucus took a recess until seven o'clock.

During the caucus proceedings Mr. Randall remained in the Ways and Means Committee and Mr. Kerr in the Postoffice Committee room, each surrounded with friends awaiting the reception of fresh news from the inside. Mr. Cox, also, was absent from the caucus.

EVENING SESSION.

The caucus reassembled at seven o'clock. Nominations for clerk were then made when balloting was proceeded with.

FIRST BALLOT.

Geo. M Adams	43	Banks	15
Crittenden	32	Shober	16
Archer	11	Whitehead	16
Tyler	10	Scattering	19
Duboes	11		

SECOND BALLOT.

Adams	48	Crittenden	35

THIRD BALLOT.

Adams	47	Shober	10
Crittenden	40	Archer	7
Banks	32	Tyler	7
Dubose	15	Calkins	3
Whitehead	11		

FOURTH BALLOT.

Adams	58	Banks	14
Crittenden	45	Shober	6
Dubose	16	Archer	7
Whitehead	17		

Taylor and Calkins withdrawn.

FIFTH BALLOT.

Adams	89	Whitehead	11
Crittenden	56	Banks	2

GEO. M. ADAMS DECLARED THE NOMINEE FOR CLERK.

Mr. Adams having the required majority was declared the nominee of the caucus.

Mr. Wedderborn withdrew as a candidate this morning.

JOHN G. THOMPSON OF OHIO NOMINATED FOR SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Jno. G. Thompson of Ohio was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms on the first ballot, as follows:

Thompson	113	Fitzhugh	1
Cook	25	B. G. Harris M'd.	14
McClosky	7		

FITZHUGH NOMINATED FOR DOORKEEPER.

On the second ballot for doorkeeper, L. H. Fitzhugh received 83 votes being the majority of all the votes cast. Fitzhugh was Sergeant-at-Arms for the Confederate Congress.

JAMES STUART NOMINATED FOR POSTMASTER.

Nine persons were voted for as Postmaster. On the third ballot, James Stuart of Virginia received 91 votes being the majority of all votes cast.

Rev. J. L. Townsend of Washington was chosen Chaplain. The Caucus then adjourned, it being near midnight. The number of Democratic Congressmen in town is estimated at one hundred and seventy. Most of the remainder have telegraphed explaining their absence by railroad detentions &c., with requests for a postponement of the caucus. Messrs. Bliss and Willis of New York, sometimes classed as Liberals, took part in the Caucus.

KERR RECEIVES THE CONGRATULATIONS OF HIS FRIENDS.

WASHINTON, December 5.—Representative Kerr received many of his friends to-day, who called to congratulate him on his nomination for the Speakership. All parties concede his fitness for the position.

RANDALL COMMENDED.

Remarks of Representative Randall in caucus and his motion to make the nomination unanimous is everywhere spoken of in terms of commendation. Surprise was expressed that the West and South carried all the offices. For the two or three hundred subordinate places, there are at least a thousand applicants. Some of the defeated candidates complain that certain members who promised them support were guilty of a breach of faith, having deserted them on the ballot. At least a dozen of the defeated candidates came hither with high expectations. Rev. J. L. Townsend, who has charge of an Episcopal Church in Washington and who received the majority of votes of the caucus for Chaplain of the House was nominated by Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, who stated that Townsend had been driven out of Connecticut by the Republicans of that State for his political views.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

HORRIBLE SUFFERING OF REFUGEES OF HERZEGOVINA.

NEW YORK, December 2.—A private letter was received from Ragusa, Delmatra, Austria, from a lady who is an eye-witness of the sufferings of Herzegovina refugees, contains the following: Very many of the children had only one garment tied together, and principally composed of patches, still one mass of rags, which seemed to make their nakedness more pitiful, and yet of all the refugees those at Ragusa are the most fortunate. The best fed and clothed are there at present.

In the district of Ragusa alone there are 12,000 refugees, nearly all women, children and old men. In Montenegro there are 20,000; in Croatia and Servia thousands again, the whole number of fugitives amounting to nearly 150,000. With the means received up to the present time, 16,000 or 18,000 people might be protected to the extent of a blanket a piece from the winter's cold, but the remaining 100,000 or more are without food or a roof to cover them, to say nothing of the wounded men brought in from battle, the sick and dying, the child-bearing women and the pest-stricken. The lady makes an earnest appeal for help to keep from deathly cold and starvation a whole population, whose sin is that they are Christians, Christian dogs, Rayahs, and adds: "My husband was on the frontier of Bosnia, where the river Save divides the Turkish territory from the Austrian. He was entreated by the people of the Austrian village not to cross the river and enter the Turkish town as he would certainly lose his life, but by allowing himself to be introduced as a merchant from Trieste, he was unmolested. He walked through the streets of Kostanitza. The headless bodies of the Christians lay all about the streets. On the river he had seen boats filled with refugees, striving for dear life to reach the Austrian shore. The Turks fired into them, and one of the boats was sunk. The others reached the shore, covered with blood, from the wounds of fugitives. Headless bodies of women were floating on the water. In the streets of the town the swine were feeding on the corpses of Christian women.

LOUISIANA.

A Boiler Explosion.

FRANKLIN, December 4.—A sugar house boiler on the Fairfax plantation, nine miles below here, exploded last night instantly killing three men and mortally wounding two, and badly scalding a good many others, besides doing great damage to the building. No particular reason is assigned for the accident, and the killed and mortally wounded are colored men, except one, the sugar boiler, a white French Creole from La Fourche. His name is unknown. The Fairfax plantation was owned by Sturgis & Co.

ARREST OF AN EMBEZZLER.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.—Pandia N. Benachi, a well known cotton buyer, was arrested on a charge of embezzling $40,000 from Rolli Bro.'s, New York. C. D. Gabei, Benachi's bookkeeper, was also arrested as accessory. Benachi was purchasing agent for the Rolli Bro.'s. The defalcation extends over two years' business.

HOTELS DESTROYED.

Two Catholic Priests and a Lady Burned to Death.

MONTREAL, December 5.—On Saturday Rev. Father Murphy, editor of the True Witness and famous lecturer on Papal Infallibility, and Rev. Father Lynch, a talented young priest lately from Ireland, drove out to Bock river, seven miles from Montreal and stopped at Lajeunesse Hotel at night. After retiring a fire broke out in the hotel and Fathers Murphy, Lynch and Madame Champagne, a lady sleeping on the third floor, were burned to death before assistance could be rendered. The Lajeunesse Hotel was a large wooden building and burned very rapidly and spreading to Marcott's Hotel opposite, both were burned to the ground. Five thousand people visited the scene to-day.

ESCAPE OF TWEED.

HOW IT WAS EFFECTED.

Result of Taking Him Out to Drive.

Every Effort Making to Effect His Arrest.

$10,000 Reward Offered For His Capture.

NO CLUE TO HIS WHEREABOUTS.

NEW YORK, December 4.—A despatch was received at Police Headquarters this evening stating that William M. Tweed had just escaped from the custody of Warden Dunham of Ludlow Street Jail. Word was immediately telegraphed to every police station in this city, Brooklyn and neighboring cities, notifying the police to be on the lookout.

HOW THE ESCAPE WAS EFFECTED.

Warden Dunham subsequently called on Inspector Dilks at the Police Central Office and stated that he had accompanied the prisoner to the residence of Mrs. Tweed at the corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-ninth street.

AN UNSUSPECTING WARDEN.

While there Tweed requested permission to see his wife privately. Dunham unhesitatingly granted the request, and Tweed went up stairs to his wife's apartments leaving one of his sons to entertain Dunham and the deputy.

HE BECOMES UNEASY.

After waiting about ten minutes, Dunham became uneasy and sent young Tweed up-stairs to tell his father to come down immediately as they desired to return to jail. In a short time the young man returned and informed Dunham that his father had gone. Dunham at once searched the house thoroughly, but no trace of the Boss could be found. Leaving the deputy in charge of the house, Dunham hurried to the residence of Sheriff Conner and informed that officer of the escape. Police authorities were promptly notified and Central office detectives at once went out scouring the city in all directions.

STATEMENT OF THE DEPUTY WARDEN.

Deputy Warden Gardner in charge of Ludlow Street Jail during Warden Dunham's absence stated that neither he nor any person in jail learned of Tweed's absence from it until about half past eight. A man rang the bell and the door was opened by the Deputy Warden. A man whose name was not known nor his face familiar said Warden Dunham had sent him down to jail to say that Tweed had escaped. Further than this, the messenger could not say, and he then took his departure. It is supposed that Tweed left the jail about 4:30 in the evening with Warden Dunham and it is also thought that Keeper Edward Hogan also accompanied them as he had not since been seen around the jail. This afternoon, Deputy Warden Gardner took an affidavit to Mr. Tweed who signed it in his room, but the Deputy Warden did not know what the contents of the affidavit were. Tweed was visited to-day by his counsel David Dudley Field and William Edelestein, the latter a partner in business with Tweed's son at one time.

NEWS OF THE ESCAPE SENT AT ONCE TO EVERY POLICE STATION.

In twenty minutes after, the police had been notified of the escape, word had reached every police station in the city and the mounted squad were out in force riding through the suburbs at full speed. Inspector Thorne received immediate notification, and in a short time was at the Nineteenth Precinct Station House. Taking Sergeant Whitcomb and Detective McGowan with him, he visited the residence of Tweed and leaving the former to guard the entrance made a thorough search from roof to cellar but not the slightest trace of the fugitive was found.

EVERY EFFORT MAKING TO ARREST THE FUGITIVE.

Sheriff Conner summoned a number of his deputies and visited all up town police precincts.

President Matsell of the Board of Police was visited by the Sheriff at his residence, and there all imaginable plans for the capture of the fugitive were talked over and put into execution. The authorities seemed utterly bewildered. The central office detectives were sent out to every portion of the city where there was the least possibility of Tweed being found and officers on approaches to the North and East rivers received special instructions to be particularly watchful. President Matsell said that in his opinion Tweed escaped earlier than reported or the police would have been more successful in finding at least a slight clue to his whereabouts.

$10,000 REWARD OFFERED.

Sheriff Conner has offered a reward of $10,000 for the arrest of Tweed.

STATEMENT OF THE WARDEN.

When Warden Dunham returned to Ludlow street jail to-night, he stated he had been dining with Tweed at the Boulevard, and they returned in a carriage to the house of Tweed's son-in-law, Mr. Douglas's on Madison avenue, where Tweed's wife resided. Tweed asked permission to go up stairs to see his wife, which was granted. Tweed stayed up about fifteen minutes, and he (Dunham) becoming uneasy at his prolonged absence sent Tweed's son after him. He soon returned and said, "Father was not there." The warden then rushed to the front door and looked up and down the street, but saw no person resembling Tweed. Tweed had taken his hat with him, but left his overcoat in the hall.

Hogan, the assistant jailor, says he saw Tweed go up three or four steps of the stairs, but is not certain he went up the full flight. The house was searched from top to bottom, but no trace of the fugitive was found.

Tweed's son was in a very excited condition when he learned of his father's escape. He pulled his hair and exclaimed he was ruined, as did also Mr. Douglass, the son-in-law. Warden Dunham admits having taken Tweed out to drive some three or four times while he was in his custody, as Tweed was complaining of terrible headaches. The bonds given by the Sheriff for the proper and faithful performance of his duties are for $50,000, and those of Warden Dunham $20,000. In Tweed's bed room in Ludlow street jail, and directly over the head of the bed is the motto, "In God we trust." The trial in the six million suit was to begin on Monday next.

A RUMOR THAT TWEED ESCAPED A WEEK AGO.

NEW YORK, December 5.—A report has been in circulation, but cannot be verified that Tweed escaped a week ago and is now well away frem the country. Sheriff Conner and Warden Dunham are liable to a fine of a thousand dollars and one year's imprisonment for their neglect, and if Tweed is not forthcoming, they will be apt to get the full benefit of the law.

MORE SPECULATION.

There is no cessation to-day to the excitement created on Saturday night throughout the city by the announcement of the escape of Tweed. Police Commissioner Matsell has no theory in regard to the escape but said emphatically that, in his opionion, there was a collusion somewhere. Superintendent Walling, at a late hour this evening said that thus far not the slightest clue had been obtained by him which might put him on the track of the fugitive as the police were unable to find any person who saw the coach, which, it is supposed carried Tweed off or the driver of the coach who had been left at his residence by the Sheriff's officers. Sheriff's deputies are scouring the city also without result. The police are still of the opinion that Tweed passed out of the front basement door and was taken to Sixtienth st., and East River where he embarked in a small steam vessel.

INDIANA.

The Whisky Trial.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 2.—John W. Bingham reached this city from St. Louis this morning in charge of the Marshal of Missouri. When brought before Court to-day, Gen. Shackelford presented an affidavit of Mr. Bingham setting forth in detail the cause of his detention at St. Louis and his inability to be present on the 30th of November, the date set for his trial. The cause being considered satisfactory, the forfeiture of defendant's bond was set aside. After disposing of the matter, the defendant withdrew his plea of not guilty on the five separate indictments pending against him for violation of the Revenue law, and entered a plea of guilty. He has been released on his recognizance to await the sentence of Court, which, in all probability, will not be entered before the last of next week.

On Thursday next, the cases of those parties indicted who have expressed their intention of standing trial, will have a hearing, in the event they don't put in a plea of guilty in the interval.

The condition of Mr. Gordon Bingham, who is lying ill at Patoka, is reported to be critical, necessarily delaying the disposition of his case.

STARTLING REVELATIONS EXPECTED.

The supposition is that he will pursue the same course as that of his brother, "J. W." as above stated. Since his release, Mr. B. has gone before the United States Grand Jury now in session, and it is believed will unbosom himself of matter in his knowledge which will cause other hearts to bleed, and that, in localities not heretofore suspected of any irregularity. The result of his disclosures will be anxiously awaited and some thrilling revelations may be expected.

Hiram B. Snyder, another of the parties indicted by the Grand Jury, entered a plea of guilty.

A FAMILY RELIGIOUS QUARREL.

LOUISVILLE, December 2.—Some weeks ago, a difficulty at Corydon, Ind., occurred between a man and his wife, named Alexander, over the burial of a child. She is a Catholic and he a strict Protestant, and upon the death of the child he had it buried in a Protestant graveyard, which caused the trouble, and she had it taken up and buried in a Catholic burying ground. The child was subsequently taken up and buried in a Protestant cemetery. Since that time the remaining child has been the "bone of contention," the mother insisting in raising it Catholic, and he declaring that it should not be. The trouble culminated in the seizure of the child by the mother last week, and on Saturday she came to this city. The father of the child and a friend came up and made search for the little girl in Lawrenceville, finding her on Tuesday evening. Yesterday morning the over-joyed father left for Corydon with his little girl, eight years of age, the wife having been left, it is believed, in this city.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

CHAMBERSBURG is to have water works costing $55,000.

THERE are 8,000,000 feet of logs in the Williamsport booms.

A BEAR weighing 186 pounds was killed in Jackson township, Lycoming county, last week.

THE Teachers' Institute of Fayette county, holds its annual session in Uniontown, December 27th to 31st.

MRS. JANE BURTON died at Jefferson, Fayette county, one day last week in the ninety-seventh year of her age.

AN iron bridge is to be constructed over the Loyalhanna river at Latrobe, and the contract will be let on the 18th prox.

THE Reading benevolent society has ordered 100 tons of coal to be distributed to the deserving needy in that city this winter.

HORSE thieves are driving a brisk trade in different sections of the State. Farmers will do well to keep a close watch over their stock.

AN explosion occurred at Spearman Furnace No. 1, Sharpsville, last week, which put the furnace out of blast. No person was injured.

BECAUSE a horse refused to draw a heavy load an inhuman wretch of Schuylkill county, tied a rope to the animal's tongue and pulled it out.

ON Wednesday night of last week the postoffice at New Geneva, Fayette county, was entered by burglars and robbed of a few dollars in money, and some postage stamps.

THE wife of Mr. Jerome Haldeman, of Juniata county, recently, by mistake, administered to her small child a dose of croton oil instead of castor oil. The dose proved fatal.

JOSEPH SCHNECK, of Lehigh county, whose wife was murdered in her house recently, has been arrested for the crime. He has given $5,000 bail for his appearance at a hearing.

IN a quarrel over a game of cards, at Johnstown on Monday, James Inscho stabbed and seriously wounded Martin N. Fry. The injured man had only recently been pardoned out of the penitentiary.

JOSEPH CHALFANT raised a pumpkin vine on the Porter farm, Fayette county, two hundred and fifty feet long, on which there were seventeen large pumpkins, averaging twenty-five pounds each.

IN an affray near Smithfield, Fayette county, between two boys named Robinson and Lewis, the former was badly cut one day last week. A gash was inflicted in the abdomen letting out the bowels.

A CONSTABLE of Warren lost a pocketbook containing $150 in currency and $800 in notes, which was found and concealed by a woman, who refused to give it up till after having been incarcerated in the lock-up.

MR. F. S. CORBETT, of Clarion township, Clarion county, found a calf on Thursday morning last on his premises with two perfect heads. The hide of the curious animal has been stuffed by Mr. Corbett and can be seen by all desiring to examine it.

THE borough of Clarion has completed its new water works at an aggregate cost of $12,000. The wooden tanks have a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons, and the water is pumped to an elevation of 500 feet, the highest in the country. The pump was furnished by Hubbard & Co., of this city, and the stop-gates by Armstrong & Hutchinson

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The principal part of the day was spent in the investigation of the alleged frauds in drawing jurors, elsewhere noted. The returns of the constables were received.

After the Grand Jury had been charged the matter of the alleged irregularities in the conduct of the election officers of the Second district of the Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, was called up by Judge Sterrett. This was a document signed by L. W. Lewis, one of the Election Overseers, setting forth that frauds had been perpetrated in that ward during the last election. He alleged that in the Second district of the Fifth ward two votes had been cast by proxy, and twenty-two votes had been polled more than the number of names on the list of registered voters; and that in counting the votes, the election officers were obliged to throw out twenty-two votes in order to make the number correspond with the registered list. This matter had been referred to Judges Stowe, Ewing and Collier, Judge Sterrett explained, when they were making out the official returns, and they decided to refer it to the Judge presiding at the next term of the Criminal Court, with the recommendation that it be given in charge of the Grand Jury. This he would, accordingly, do. Judge Sterrett promised the Grand Jury any assistance they might need in getting witnesses, and he urged upon them the importance of taking such steps in the matter as would tend to preserve the purity of the ballot-box.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the matter of the petition of Danie Burgan for discharge under the insolvent laws, January 8th, was fixed for a hearing.

The Atlas Works vs. James Norman and John Updegraff partners as Norman & Updegraff, an action to recover damages for an alleged badly constructed roof. On trial.

The petition of Eliza C. Reed for a writ of audita querula, was presented and a rule granted on the defendant Peter Brindle, to show cause why plaintiff should not be allowed to have judgment opened and be let into a defence.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The case of Wm. Ward vs. the Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works, is still on trial.

Thomas Robertson vs. Louis Smith and D. S. McKnight. Jury out.

Peter Wolf vs. Martin Briggs and A. F. Baum; an action on a bond. On trial.

District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Fluker, bankrupt, Luzerne county. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of all liens.

Baer & Stegmaier, bankrupts, Luzerne county. Petitions of Haver Hofmeister and Anna Golts, for the ascertainment and liquidation of liens. Referred to Register Williard.

W. B. McLean, bankrupt, Pittsburgh Application for injunction deferred until the 16th inst.

United States vs. Joseph Spahr. On motion of Mr. Over, attorney for defendant, the District Attorney being present and not objecting thereto, and it appearing that a new recognizance has been filed, it is ordered that the forfeiture of the recognizance in said case be taken off on payment of costs on the scire facias.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Cruse vs. the Kittanning Coal Company is still on trial. An action in ejectment.

The jury in the case of Shafer vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who have been out since last Thursday noon, came into court stating that they were unable to agree and asked to be discharged. The judge refused to accede to their request, informing them that the case must be decided by a jury, and might as well be now as at any other time; that the case had been twice tried at the expense of the Government, and that as a result could only be reached by concession, the minority should recede.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

James Harrison, against whom were two cases of assault and battery, was allowed a nolle pros on each.

The same was allowed John K. and Joseph Hack, Jr., charged with false pretense.

Catharine Hooley was acquitted of a charge of keeping a ferocious dog, but ordered to pay costs.

Marian A. McMullen was acquitted of a charge of perjury.

Samuel Rosenberger and John Campbell were acquitted of charges of false pretense.

Wilson Stewart plead guilty to a charge of aggravated assault and battery on Agnes Blair, and was sentenced to four month's imprisonment in the Work House.

A. A. Johnson, charged with felonious assault and battery, was allowed a nolle pros.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Stowe and Collier.

B. K. Jamison & Co. vs. A. Lane; action on a note. Verdict for plaintiffs for $666 67.

H. E. Peckert & Co. vs. the Duquesne Bank; action on a draft. Verdict for defendant.

George Willard and wife, Frederick Smith and wife, Jane E. Parke, Samuel Lutton and Enos Lutton vs. James Graham; action of ejectment for a lot of ground. Verdict for defendant.

Atlas Works vs. Norman & Updegraff; action for damages for alleged defective work in roofing. Verdict for defendants.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing, and Kirkpatrick.

Patterson and Finley, assignees in bankruptcy of Louis Staib vs. Wm. Lonstiff; action on a bond. Verdict for plaintiff.

Thos. Robertson vs. Lewis Smith and D. S. McKnight. Verdict for plaintiff for 6¼ cents damages.

The case of Wm. Ward vs. the Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works, is still on trial. The case was taken up on Thursday.

Adam Rush vs. Charles Youer. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Isaac S. Little, bankrupt, Wyoming. Injunction against George Pratt and De Witt & Seckler refused.

Owston & Sowers, bankrupts. An order was made for the sale of certain oil stocks, notes and open accounts.

Whitemore Bros, bankrupts. Luzerne county. The assignee was directed to pay Theodore F. Hurst, a creditor, the sum of $4,875 80.

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company vs. Wm. McKinney & Son, Allegheny City. The debtors were adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Shafer.

Elizivour Newton Coon, Fayette county, bankrupt. An order for the discharge of the bankrupt was made.

Robert B. Edgar, bankrupt, Beaver county. Application of the assignee to discharge liens from real estate set for a hearing on the 22d inst.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Cruse vs. the Kittaning Coal Company. Jury out.

Shafer vs. the P. R. R. Co. verdict for plaintiff for $3,000.

GREAT REDUCTION IN TEETH.

An elegant set on vulcanite, with beautiful gums, for $10, at 278 Penn avenue, and Dr. Quincy A. Scott warrants them to fit and look perfectly natural.

THOSE ALLEGED JURY FRAUDS.

MR. ROSS'S CHARGES INVESTIGATED.

[From The Daily Post of Tuesday.]

A large attendance marked the opening of the December term of the Criminal Court, yesterday, attracted by the promised revelations of Calef Ross regarding the manner in which jurors were drawn. Upon the opening of Court the petition of Mr. Ross was presented. It set forth that an examination of the venires of the grand and traverse juries drawn to serve in the Quarter Sessions Court during the December term, and the certified list, filed in the Prothonotary's office, of the names of parties placed in the wheel, had resulted in the discovery of the following names of parties who had been drawn to serve as Grand Jurors, yet which did not appear on the certified list: Charles Jermey, real estate broker, Seventh ward; W. J. Gilmore, M. D., Upper St. Clair township; J. C. Mitchell, painter, Third ward; James Doyle, laborer, Tenth ward; James Sampson, farmer, Penn township. Of the traverse jury, he had found the following names which did not appear upon the certified list: Jacob Affeider, liquor dealer; Richard Bishop, farmer; Peter Deen, farmer; A. Freyvogle, roller; R. M. Gibson, farmer; Patrick Hughes, liquor dealer; Thomas B. Jones, hotel keeper; Andy Kelly, farmer; W. F. Lynch, saloon keeper; Thomas Moffat, laborer; J. Thorn, farmer; Patrick Melville, liquor dealer; Wm. Powers, farmer; O. Vincent, saloon keeper; W. S. Walker, laborer.

The petition asked that the Court take cognizance of the case, and Mr. R.'s affidavit was affixed setting forth the truth of the charges.

Judge Sterrett said as the Grand Jury was about to be sworn, an objection could be made as to the five persons alleged to have been improperly drawn, and a motion made to strike them off, or a motion could be made to quash the entire venire.

Ross' counsel stated that they had no desire to interfere with the working of the Court and would only object to the five persons named in the petition. After some preliminary talk, Judge Sterrett ordered that Mr. Ross be sworn, and he testified as follows:

"I have examined the venire of the Grand and traverse juries, drawn to serve in this Court during the December term, and the certified list filed in the Prothonotary's office, and the names mentioned in my petition are not on that list—or at least I could not find them."

Upon the receipt of this intelligence the Judge ordered subpœnas to issue for the Sheriff and Jury Commissioners.

Sheriff Hare, after being sworn, stated that so far as he knew the names had been regularly drawn. He had drawn them from the wheel, handed them to Commissioner McClelland who read them aloud, when Mr. J. C. O'Donnell clerk to the Sheriff, wrote them down. Commissioner Strain was not present. The names were the first twenty-four that were drawn.

Judge Sterrett—Were the ballots preserved?

Sheriff Hare—The Jury Commissioners took charge of them. I supposed they were.

Judge Sterrett said that this was all the Sheriff had to do with the matter. Of course he knew nothing about the selection.

Judge Sterrett—Show the Sheriff the venire and let him look at it, to see if he can recollect apart from the list, of having drawn any of these parties.

The Sheriff recollected the names of Dr. Gilmore, Chas. Jeremy and John Sampson.

Mr. J. C. O'Donnell was sworn who said that he had written down the names as called out, that the names were the first twenty-four down, and that there was another jury drawn on that day. He said the wheel was not opened while he was about.

Commissioner Strain not being present attention was called to the fact, but as he had not been present when the jury was drawn, his presence was not required.

Judge Sterrett could not understand how five names out of twenty-four on the certified list in the Prothonotary's office could be drawn. If they were properly in the wheel they should not appear on the list.

To Counsel—I understand your motion is to challenge "for cause" these particular persons.

The Counsel said that was his motion, but he would like to have the list in the Prothonotary's office brought up. The names were in alphabetical order, and if Mr. Ross had made any mistakes they could easily be discovered.

The list being brought was examined by His Honor.

The name of Dr. Gilmore was first looked for among the list of names drawn from Upper St. Clair township, but it could not be found. It was suggested that he might have been put down as from the Fifth ward, but his name could not be found among the list from that ward. Charles Jeremy's name could not be found. The name of J. C. Mitchell, of the Third ward was found on the list, it being there J. C. Michel, which is the correct spelling. James Doyle's name was found all right. The name of John Sampson could not be found, although the name of John Simpson was found, and as it was learned there were no persons of that name in the township, the Court concluded that the name was intended for Sampson.

Judge Sterrett then remarked that as three of the five names were found upon the certified list he would overrule the motion as to those three and hold the matter under advisement as to the other two until he could examine the Jury Commissioners. Dr. Gilmore was in the Grand Jury box was then requested to retire, but asked to be present in Court this morning. Mr. Jeremy was not present.

Jury Commissioner M'Clelland was next sworn. His statement was similar to that of Sheriff Hare.

Twenty of the Grand Jury present, were then sworn. Arthur Hobson was appointed forman and after they had been charged they were dismissed to their rooms to take into consideration the alleged election irregularities in the Second district of the Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

"HEAL THYSELF."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book of about 900 pages, illustrated with over 250 engravings and colored plates, and sold at the exceedingly low price of $1.50, tells you how to cure Catarrh, "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Sick, Bilious, and other Headaches, Scrofula, Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Diseases; all diseases peculiar to women, and most other chronic as well as acute disorders. It contains important information for the young and old, male and female, single and married, nowhere else to be found. Men and women, married and single, are tempted to ask their family physician thousands of questions on delicate topics, but are deterred from doing so by their modesty. This work answers just such questions so fully and plainly as to leave no one in doubt. It is sold by Agents, or sent by mail (postpaid) on receipt of price. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

[From the Lafayette Daily Courier.]

A VALUABE WORK.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, distinguished in surgery, and the general practice in the profession he honors, has made a valuable contribution to the medical literature of the day, in a comprehensive work entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." While scientific throughout, it is singularly free from technical and stilted terms. It comes right down to the common sense of every day life. Dr. Pierce is a noble specimen of American manhood. He has sprung from the people; and, with many sympathies in common with the masses, has sought to render them a substantial service in this the great work of his life. TUTH&S.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN S. FOLLANSBEE.

The intelligence has just been received in this city of the death of Hon. John S. Follansbee, a former Pittsburgher, at his home in San Francisco, which sad event occurred on the 26th of November. His death was very sudden. He retired on Thursday evening in his usual health apparently except that he complained of pains in his head, but rapidly grew worse until the next day when death ensued.

Mr. Follansbee left this city in 1849 for Shasta, Shasta county, California, where he engaged in mercantile business until three years ago, when business called him to San Francisco where he resided at the time of his death. Aside from his mercantile business, he filled acceptably important public trusts, having been elected Sheriff of the county (Shasta) in which he resided, and he was afterward District Attorney. He also filled a government appointment having been United States Land Commissioner a number of years. He occupied other public offices which we cannot now recall. In all the positions he filled he proved himself a competent and efficient officer, and won hosts of friends by his honesty and fair dealings with all whom he came in contact.

About two yeas ago he came to this city to visit his mother, his father having died about a year previously. He improved the opportunity by visiting a number of his old friends and associates. His mother, however, having gone on a visit to some friends in Montgomery, Alabama, he proceeded to that city where he fortunately met her. He was the brother of Mr. Follansbee, of the firm of Uriing, Follansbee & Co., and although he has been absent from the city many years is still remembered by many of our citizens who will sincerely regret his demise. He was in the fifty-third year of his age.

ULSTERS.

These now famous coats were first introduced to the American trade about five years ago. Their sale for the first few seasons was exceedingly limited, due in a measure to the novelty of the style, but mainly to the bungling manner in which they were cut and made.

The Boston wholesale house at 65 Summer street making a note of this fact, have given their attention to the production of these garments, and after two years' experimenting have produced a coat that the wholesale trade pronounce the perfect fitting Ulster. The vast improvement made in this firm in the fit and style of them makes it one of the most desirable of coats for any gentleman to wear upon the street or about his daily business, and this certainly could not be said of the clumsy and ungainly coats forced upon the trade by other manufacturers. The Boston Clothing House, 95 Smithfield street, has received from the Boston house samples of these Ulsters for men, boys and children, at prices ranging from $8 to $25 (which places them within the reach of all), and invites their friends and customers to give them their inspection.

We cannot close this article without reminding mothers and fathers that the Ulsters for school boys and the little "shavers" who are playing out of doors constantly, are the warmest and best garments to protect them from the cold, biting winds of this changeable climate.

We recommend every one, whether they intend to purchase or not, to go and see a garment destined to be one of the leading styles for the season of '75 and '76.

Remember the place, 95 Smithfield—Boston One Price Clothing Store.

WITH THE ATMOSPHERIC DISK

Attachment on your artificial teeth, you will have as much comfort and satisfaction as with natural teeth. Dr. Quincy A. Scott has now been using the disk for two years, and in hundreds of cases, and *guarantees* it to be comfortable, satisfactory and just as represented.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial affection. It is better to get rid of a cold at once by using that sure remedy Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure the most stubborn Cough, and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequences. WSM&W.

TO ESCAPE THE PAIN

Of filling teeth by the old method, hundreds visit Dr. Quincy A. Scott's elegant dental establishment every week, and all are delighted with the Dr.'s new painless method. His fillings last for life, and are remarkably cheap for first-class work.

INFORMATION WANTED.

In April, 1873, THOMAS J. McCALL, aged now 21 years, left his father's residence, near Moravtown, Ohio, since which time nothing has been heard from him. His whereabouts, if alive, is earnestly desired by his relatives, and any information concerning him will be gratefully received by the undersigned. He is urgently requested to return home, whose presence is particularly desired at this time. All newspapers throughout the country are requested to copy this notice. Cincinnati and Pittsburgh papers especially are asked to give this notice a prominent insertion.

JOSEPHUS McCALL,
decll-wfm Morristown, Belmont co., Ohio.

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

The following are the card rates for the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

Saponifier—50 cases at.....₰ case 7 50
Less quantity.....₰ case 8 00
Greenwich lye (50 cases).....₰ case 4 75
Potash—50 cs. (del'd in Phil)₰ case 8 00
Less quantity.....₰ case 8 50
Bicarb soda—25 kegs.....₰ lb 4¼@5 c
Less quantity.....₰ lb5 @5¼c
Sal soda—25 kegs.....₰ lb @2¼c
Less quantity.....₰ lb @3 c
Sal soda—25 bbls.....₰ lb @2¼c
Less quantity.....₰ lb2¾@3 c
Caustic soda—10 drums.....₰ lb6 @6½c
Less quantity.....₰ lb6½@7½c
Copperas—20 bbls.....₰ lb @1¾c
Less quantity.....₰ lb @2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls.....₰ lb @3½c
Less quantity.....₰ lb @4 c
Sulphuric acid.....₰ lb @2½c
Muriatic acid.....₰ lb @4½c
Nitric acid.....₰ lb @15 c
Chloride calcium.....₰ lb @2½c
Pure alumina.....₰ lb @10 c
Lump alum.....₰ lb3½@3¾c
Terms, cash in 30 days.

FRUIT JARS.

Following are the wholesale prices groove ring, tin cap and wire complete:

Quarts as to quantity, per	
gross	$ 8 50@12
Half gallon, as to quality, per gross	12 50@16

With porcelain lined cap:

	Qts.	$2gal.
2 to 5 gross, per gross	$19 50	3 50½
5 to 15 gross, per gross	18 50	22 50
10 to 50 gross, per gross	17 50	21 50
55 to 250 gross, per gross	16 50	20 50

HORSE SHOES.

The following are the latest quotations:

Horse shoes, ₰ 100 keg lots.....$4 75
Horse shoes, 50 keg lots.....5 00
Horse shoes, less than 50 kegs.....5 25
Mule shoes, 100 keg lots.....5 75
Mule shoes, 50 keg lots.....6 00
Mule shoes, less quantity.....6 25

The following are Burden's prices:

Horse shoes, ₰ keg 10 keg lots.....$5 75
Horse shoes, ₰ keg 50 keg lots.....5 65
Mule shoes, ₰ keg 10 keg lots.....6 75
Mule shoes, ₰ keg 50 keg lots.....6 65

TIN PLATES, ETC.

IC, 10x14, charcoal	$10 75
IX, 10x14, charcoal	13 25
IC, 12x12, charcoal	11 25
IX, 12x12, charcoal	13 75
IC, 14x20, charcoal	11 25
IX, 14x20, charcoal	13 75
DC, 12½x17, charcoal	10 25
DX, 12½x17, charcoal	12 75
IC, 14x20, leaded	9 75
IX, 14x20, leaded	12 25
IC, 20x28, leaded	20 50
IX, 20x28, leaded	25 50
IC, 10x14, best coke	9 00

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stock from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	114¾
U. S. 6-20s, 1864, (coupons)	120⅞
Five-Twenties, 1865	....
Five-Twenties, 1867	....
Five-Twenties, 1868	115⅝
Five-Twenties, 1868 (new issue)	116⅛
Five-Twenties, 1865	120⅜
Five-Twenties, 1865 (registered)	118
Five-Twenties, 1865 (coupons)	120⅜
Ten-Forties	116⅝
Ten-Forties (coupon)	117
Currency Sixes	122½
New Five Per Cents	116

STOCKS.

Western Union	76¾
Pacific Mail	110⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co	60
American Express	60½
United States Express	54
Pacific Express	41½
New York Central	114
Erie	16⅞
Harlem	130
Michigan Southern	91
Ohio Pacific	28
Illinois Central	134
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90
Northwestern preferred	84
Rock Island	105
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	60
Toledo and Wabash	4
Fort Wayne	98½
Chicago and Alton	122
Ohio and Mississippi	17
C. C. and I. C.	4½

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
December 7, 1875.

Business was moderate to-day, though prices remained firm. Butter and Eggs continue scarce and are very firm in price. Apples and Potatoes are in light demand. Groceries and Flour, a fair trade doing.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge a small advance on the prices given

Apples.
Choice ₰ bbl....$3 50@4 00
Medium.....2 50@3 00
Apple Butter.
Choice.....70@75
Other grades.....50@60
Alcohol.
Per gal.....$2 20@3 25
Highwines.....1 15@1 19
Ales.
India, per bbl....$ @11
Porter.....10
Cream.....@ 9
XX.....@10
Ashes.
Pearl ash ₰ cwt.7 75@8 00
Pot ash.....7 50@8 00
Soda ash, domestic.....3 25@3 50
Refined.....4 00@4 25
Brooms.
No. 2, ₰ doz.....2 25
No. 3, ₰ doz.....2 50
No. 4, ₰ doz.....3 00
No. 5, ₰ doz.....3 25
No. 6, ₰ doz.....3 50
Hand Brooms.
No. 2, ₰ doz.....2 75
No. 3, ₰ doz.....3 75
No. 4, ₰ doz.....4 00
No. 5, ₰ doz.....4 50
Extra Carpet.....4 25@
Toy Brooms.....
Broom Corn.
Green Common.....3@3½
Do medium.....3½@4
do stock brush.....3½@4
do brush corn.....4½@4½
Self-working.
Good to choice.....3½@3½
Butter.
Common to fair.....15@20
Medium to Good.....22@26
Prime to choice.....27@31
Beans.
Choice marrow.....1 70@1 75
Medium, prime.....1 40@1 45
Bagging.
Two bush.....20
Two and a half bush.....20
Gunny, Standard.....22
Gunny, Lewiston.....22
Japan.....16@1 00
Quilts.....25@ 85
Rags.....61 50@2 00
Sacking.....22@ 25
Seed.
Choice Carolina.....7@8
Flax.....7@8
Timothy.....4½@5½
Spices, ₰ lb.
Cloves.....@60
Cassia.....@20
Pepper.....@20
Candles—
Star, full weight.....18
Stearine.....16
Mould.....Half
Sugars—
Standard A.....10¾@10⅝
Standard B.....10¼@10⅛
Do extra C.....10⅛@10
Extra C yellow.....9⅞@
Freight.....9½@
New Orleans.....8¾@9¾
Cut loaf.....@12¾
Crushed.....11¾@
Powdered.....11¾@
Granulated.....11¾@
Molasses—
Strictly ch'ce N O.70@
Prime.....@65
Good.....@60
Syrups—
Extra white drips.70@
Strictly drips.....60@
Lower grades.....50@55
Starch—
Pearl.....5 @6
Refined Maizena.....9@
Corn.....10½@
Soaps—
Irish, ₰ box.....$4 25
Babbitt's box.....4 50
Babbitt's N.Y. city.....3 25
German mottled.....7 00
Soda—
In cases in kegs.....5
Bi-carb, ₰ 10 lb pkgs.....5½
Bi-carb, ₰ lb papers.....7
Cider, per bbl.....$7 75@8 00
Grapes per lb.....6@7
Pears, Cal p'r bx.....$2 50@3 75
Peaches, Cal p'r bx.....$2 50@3 75
Mince Meat.....10@11c
Peas, dr. gr.....1 75@2 00
Grain.
Wheat—
Mich. white..$1 40@1 42
Pa. and Ohio..1 25@1 27
Red win pr.....1 10@1 30
No low grade..1 15@1 25
Corn—
Shelled, yellow.....66@67
High mixed.....64@65
Low Mixed.....62@63
Ear yellow new.....58@62
Do mixed.....55@56
Oats—
Western white.....44@45
mixed dark to it.....43@44
Rye—
Prime.....80 @85
Barley—
Choice Fall.....1 10@1 15
Hops.
Choice 1875s.....15
Hay.
Prime Timothy tracks.....$21
do No. 2.....18 00@19 00
Upland prairie.....12 00@14 00
Mixed prairie.....11 00@12 00
Loose by wagon.....15@20
Hominy.
Per bbl.....$4 75@5 00
Honey.
New ₰ lb.....25 @28
California.....@20
Lard, ex. No. 1.$1 05@1 08
Do No. 1.....96 @
Do No. 2.....78 @
Carbon.....11½@12
Zinc Ores.
Bran, per cwt.....85@95
Seconds per cwt.1 00@1 10
Middlings.....1 20@1 40
Chop feed.....1 00@1 10
Oil Meal.....1 80@2 00
Potatoes.
Pearless on track per bu.....37½@ 37
Peachblows pr.....40@ 45
From store do.....50@ 55
Sweet per bbl.....2 75@3 25
Provisions.
Hams—
Extra S C ₰ lb.16 @
Sugar-cured.....13½@
Breakfast bacon, S C.10¾@
Dried beef ex S.....
Cold.....15 @
Beef tongues, ₰ lb.....
C. S. do.....7 00@
Bacon Shoulders.....10 @
Rib sides.....10¾@
Pure leaf.....12½@
Clear Sides.....15 @
Mess pork.....$23 00@
Lard—
Prime leaf in tierces, ₰ lb.....13½@
Do Half bbls.....14¾@
Lard ref. for summer use in tierces.14¾@
Do in ½ bbls.....15
Do in buckets.....15¾@
Do 3 ₰ caddies.....17
Do 5 ₰ cans.....16½@
Do 3 ₰ pails.....17¾@
Do 5 ₰ do.....17¾@
Do 6 ₰ do.....17
Sage.....
Good mixed.....24@28
Woolen.....½@
Salt.
Jobbing No. 1.....$1 20@
Jobbing ex.....1 30@
Tallow.
Choice country.....9 @9¾
Medium do.....7½@8
Seeds
Buckwheat.....$1 50@
Clover.....7 25@7 50
Timothy.....3 75@3 80
Flaxseed.....1 70@1 80
Poultry.
Liv. chickens, ₰ pr.45@50
Vegetables.
Tomatoes ₰ bu.$1 50@2 00
Cabbages ₰ 100.....6 00@8 00
Onion's ₰ bu.....1 25@1 40
Onions, ₰ bbl.....1 50@2 00
Wool.
Fine, ₰ lb.....42@43
Medium.....45@46
Coarse.....36@38
Tub washed.....48@51
Combing, fine.....44@45
Do coarse & medium.....43@45
Pulled.....50@

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
December 7, 1875.

The market was quite weak to-day, even more so than yesterday. The prospects for the future are dark, but it is difficult to predict what changes may take place in the course of a few days.

CRUDE.

United pipe line at the wells was quoted at $1 31¾@1 33½. Immediate shipment ruled at $1 60@1 61¼, and Conduit pipe at wells at $1 34½@1 36¼.

REFINED.

Philadelphia delivery was quoted at 12¾@12¾; Baltimore delivery 12@12⅜; N. Y. delivery 12⅝@12¾.

OIL BARRELS.

We quote at $1 20@1 25 for city make and $1 10@1 15 for country do, according to quality and size of barrel.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
TUESDAY, December 6, 1875.

The market for cattle was more animated than last week, but the stock was generally inferior. Stockers were in better demand than last week. The arrivals were about 750 head, 300 of which were driven overland.

Hogs declined a quarter of a cent. Though the demand was good, the market was overstocked.

Sheep were not in active demand and the supply was light. There was no change of consequence in prices.

Following were the ruling rates:

CATTLE.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. steers..$6 40@6 70
Prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. steers..5 50@6 25
Good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. steers...4 75@5 25
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. steers...4 00@4 50
Common.....3 50@4 00
Stockers.....3 00@3 50
Bulls, stags and cows.....3 00@3 25

HOGS.

Philadelphias.....$7 25@7 85
Yorkers.....7 10@7 20
Roughs.....6 25@6 75

SHEEP.

Extra, 95 to 100 lbs.....$5 00@5 20
Fair, 75 to 80 lbs.....4 00@4 40
Extra, 85 to 90 lbs.....4 60@4 90
Common, 70 to 75 lbs.....3 50@4 00
Scalawags, per head.....1 25@2 00

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1875.

CATTLE.

The receipts up to noon yesterday were 282 cars, mostly through consignments. It is hard to quote the market but the following will come pretty near the mark:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers..$6 25@6 50
Prime 1,200 to 1,300 lbs steers.. 5 25@5 75
Good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs..... 4 50@5 00
Fair 1,000 to 1,100..... 4 00@4 50
Common 900 to 1,000 lbs..... 3 50@4 00
Stockers and feeders..... 3 00@5 00
Cows and stags..... 2 50@3 50
Texans..... 3 00@4 50

HOGS.

The arrivals reported up to noon yesterday were 151 cars. The market was firm at the following rates:

Philadelphias..... $7 25@7 50
Yorkers..... 6 85@7 00

SHEEP.

The arrivals were about 40 cars, of which perhaps two-thirds were for this market. The market was fully 25 cents per hundred stronger than last week, owing to the light receipts. Prices ranged from 4 to 5½ cents, according to quality. A few extar animals brought 6 cents.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, December 7.—5 P. M.—Rates of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1½ per cent. which is ⅜ per cent below the bank of England rates. Consuls, money, 93 13-16, account, 93 15-16; bonds, 65s; old, 103¾; 67s 109½; 10-14s 105¾; new 5s 104¾; New York Central, 96; Erie, 14¾; preferred, 31; tallow, 52 shillings; spirits petroleum, 11¾@12d; turpentine, 25 shillings 6d.

PARIS, December 7.—Rentes 66f 62½c.

ANTWERP, December 7.—Petroleum, 29¾f.

LIVERPOOL, December 7.—Cotton firm; steady; middling uplands 6¾d; Orleans 7 3-16d; sales 12,000 bales, including, 64,000 for speculation and export, 3,000 receipts 22,500; American, 16,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester, quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet and steady, except for corn, which is firmer. Corn 34s 3d@34s 9d for mixed Western. Receipts: Wheat, past 3 days, 26,000 quarters; no American. Bacon, 55s 6d for long clear middles.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Gold opened at 114¾, closed at 114¾. All sales of the day were at these figures.

Stocks in the main opened firm, but at second call were weak with a general reaction from the highest point. At the close the market was still lower.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, December 7.

Cotton	13¾@ 13¾
Flour, super	$4 50 @ 4 90
Flour, common to good	5 00 @5 50
Flour, good to choice	5 55 @6 00
Wheat, No. 3 Chicago Spring	1 20 @ 1 22
Wheat, No. 3 Milwaukee	1 14 @ 1 15
Rye	90 @ 95
Corn, western mixed	74¾@ 75
Oats, western mixed	43 @ 50
Coffee	18½@ 22
Eggs	29 @ 30
Sugar, fair to good refining	8¼@ 8¾
Petroleum, refined	12⅝@
Petroleum, crude	6¾@ 7
Rosin	1 70 @ 1 80
Turpentine	36½@ 37
Pork	21 90 @
Beef, long clear	13 @ 13¼
Lard, prime steam	12⅞@ 13
Cheese	6 @ 12½
Whisky	1 16

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 7.

Flour, western family	$ 5 25 @ 7 25
do western super	4 00 @ 4 70
Wheat, Penna. red	138 @ 1 39
No. 2 western red	@1 32
Corn, western mixed	68 @ 69
Oats, western mixed new	39 @ 40
" white	42 @ 45
Rye	78 @ 85
Hay	22 50 @
Bulk, shoulders	8 00 @
clear rib sides	11 00 @11 25
Pork	22 50 @
Butter, western extra	28 @ 30
" firsts	25 @27
Coffee	18½@ 22
Petroleum, refined	12½
" crude	6¾@
Whisky	1 16½@ 117

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 7

Cotton	12½
Flour fairly	$ 5 65@ 6 25
Wheat red	1 25 @1 35
Corn new	48 @ 49
Oats new	30 @ 43
Pork	20 75 @21 00
Bacon—shoulders	9½@ 10
" clear rib sides	13½@ 14
" clear	14¼@ 14¾
Lard steam	12 50
Whisky	$ 1 09@

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 7.

Flour, good to choice	$5 25 @5 75
" spring extras	5 00 @6 00
Wheat, December	99¾@
" seller Jan.	101¾@
Corn, seller December	47¾@
" seller January	44¾@
Oats, seller January	30½@
" seller December	30 @
Rye, seller January	67½@
Barley, seller December	86¾@ 87
Pork, December	19 15 @19 17½
" seller January	20 00 @25 00
Lard, seller December	12 15 @ 12 25
Whisky	1 11 @

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 7.

Cotton	12 @12¾
Flour, ex. spring	$ 3 75 @ 5 00
Wheat	1 41 @ 1 42
Corn, No 2	42¼@ 46
Oats No 2	34 @ 34½
Pork	$20 00 @
Bacon	16 00 @13 25
Lard	12 00 @12 25
Whisky	1 12 @

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 7.

Wheat, No 1 red	$1 30
No 2	1 20 @
Corn, ear on track	62 @ 63
Shelled mixed from store	65 @ 66
Oats, No 1 State	40 @
No. 2 do	38
Petroleum, S W car lots	9¾
Ohio State test	10⅝

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.

Flour, ex fam	$5 00 @5 25
High grades	7 00 @8 50
Wheat, new red Pa	1 39 @1 41
do white	1 43 @1 45
Corn, western mixed	75 @ 76
" yellow	74 @ 76
Oats, western mixed	40 @ 43
Petroleum, refined	12½@
" crude	10¼@
Whisky	1 16

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 7. — Cotton goods in moderate demand and steady. Brown sheeting ruled firm and Londsale, Hope and Blackstone bleached sheetings advanced half a cent. Cotton flannels were active in low grades. Plaid prints and robes in fair request and nearly all robes have been reduced to 8c. Mallory prints were reduced half a cent. Woolens continued quiet. Foreign goods dull.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acids.				Magnesia	lb	80	@1 00
Acetic	12	@	18	—Carb	lb	50	@ 55
Citric	1 10	@	1 15	Manna S F	lb		97
Oxalic	lb 16	@	20	Morphia	oz	4 45	@4 75
Sulph	lb 2½	@	4½	Nutm No 1	lb	85	@1 44
Tartaric	lb 50	@	60	Oil anise		4 00	@4 25
Alcohol, gal	2 20	@2 50		—Castor	lb	16	19
Anos.				—Cinnamon	lb	3 00	2
Aqua	lb 16	@	20	—Cloves	lb	4 50	
Asafœt	lb 65	@	75	—Oil			
Am Carb	lb 11	@	12	Cod liver	gal	1 00	@2 25
—Aqua	lb 8	@	14	Lemon	lb	4 75	@5 50
Annatto	lb 50	@	60	Linseed, raw	